The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,986.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27. 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy............As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines............Rs. 1-0

Each succeeding line............„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 321 H.P., Commander J. T. Lewis, R.N.R., on SATURDAY, the 1st Dec. 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimilipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A Gray, on TUESDAY, the 27th November 1877, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th November 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see listgiven below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424	December	8.
INDIA	2,289	500	„	22.
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	January	5
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	„	19
THESSALY	......	......	February	2
EUROPA	2,277	424	„	16
CASTALIA	2,200	424	To follow.	

The Thessaly is the property of Mr. David MacIver, M. P.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples............Rs. 400
To Liverpool............„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	A. Rassol	3200	400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3509	400	on 21st Dec. 1877.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	4211	250	on 10th Jan. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover are anted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne First Class, Cologne to London	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.
	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	24th do.
(s)	VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do.
					1878.
	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	7th Jan.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	14th do.
	LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	21st do.
(s)	DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, November 21, 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. at 3 p. m.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	8th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	2033	500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	4th Jan. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SCOTLAND, Captain James, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS from the bunders.

No claims will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain James, s. s. Scotland.

Bombay, November 24, 1877.

WANTED.

WANTED, a STRONG and SOUND STEAM LAUNCH to tow 100 tons loaded vessels. Apply, stating terms to A. C., care of this paper.

Bombay, 26th November 1877

WANTED—A respectable, well-educated YOUNG MAN, a EUROPEAN, is desirous of obtaining employment either in Bombay or the Mofussil. Is a good Corresponding Clerk, Accountant, and Book-keeper, and having a thorough knowledge of the Vernacular, could undertake the management of a business. Has excellent testimonials of character and abilities. Address M. A. W., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. D. FLETCHER AND COMPANY, No. 9 MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome household Furniture, a grand square Piano by Schroder, Ice Cream Machines, Trichinopoly Cheroots, Magic Lanterns, and Microscopes of sizes, large Telescope with tripod stand, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. C. D. FLETCHER & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, without reserve, the following goods :—

A pair of sofas, large and small, drawing room chairs, pier tables, whatnots, round and square teapoys, a grand square piano by Schroder, a handsome teakwood washhand table with crockery complete, an easy iron rocking chair, a handsome piece of coral, large and small ornamental shells, a blackwood chest of drawers with secret drawers and glass case to match, a large China stone jar, a handsome oval dining table by Deschamp & Co. in 3 pieces, three end pieces convertible into a circular table, a long piece of Nagpur bamboo matting, a small assortment of oilmanstores, and also sherry wine, raspberry, whiskey, still hock, champagne, and Guiness' stout in quarts and pints, bottled in Bombay but in splendid condition.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

All goods will be knocked down to the highest bidder, for cash on delivery. If required, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be demanded from the purchaser of any of the goods, at the discretion of the Auctioneer. Any goods not cleared within 3 days after the day of sale, will again be put up to Auction at the risk of the purchaser, and the deposit will be forfeited.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain wares, harmonium, books, &c., at No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Rogers and Company.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of No. 5, Forbes Street, Fort, the household furniture, &c., the property of George Young, Esq., the same comprises fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated curry dishes, cruet stand, toastrack, spoons and forks, &c., and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, such as drawing room, dining, pier, washhand and dressing tables, drawing room, easy, low, folding, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, iron double bedstead, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, sofa, dressing glass, harmonium, bookshelves, books, bath and cook room furniture, &c.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and handsome household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain wares a Double Barrelled Gun, Single Barrelled Rifle, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Messrs C. W. Platts and H. Murford

Full particulars will be given to-morrow. Now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Handsome strong built Landau, a Powerful Fleabitten Arab Horse, &c., at No. 149, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., at No. 149, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Landau, horse, &c., the property of Mrs. R. F. Young leaving Bombay.

Full particulars will be given to-morrow.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., at No 4, Clare Road, Byculla, behind Messrs. Hamilton and Co., undertakers.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st December, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of L. A. Watkins, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, and the furniture will be on view from Wednesday.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainwares, a Square Piano by Schroder (in excellent order), an English-built Sociable, nearly new, by Windover, a good Office Shigram, a Powerful Bay Arab Horse, a set of single Harness (complete), a large collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., &c., at Middle Colaba, just opposite the Post Office.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, piano, carriages horses, plants, &c., &c., the property of Captain C. Christian, the same comprises, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best plated ware such as a set of dishcovers containing 4, cruet and pickle frames, tea set, epergne, butter pot, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a dining table for 8 persons, side board, dining room chairs, screens, circular pier and lady's writing tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffoniers, teapoys, Tucker's plated double light hanging argand lamp, rich Brussels' carpet, a first class grand square piano by Schroder, camp cots, cleopatra couches, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

A light English built sociable by "Windover" in excellent order.

A strong office shigram.

A handsome bay Arab horse, quiet in harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Elkington's best Platedware, Rich Glass and Porcelainwares, a Handsome Open Carriage, light and nearly new, a good pair of Grey Arab Galloways, aged about 6 and 8 years (one goes in single harness and has carried a lady), a good Office Shigram and a powerful Poney, very good for Saddle, sets of Single and Double Harness, Plants, &c., at No. 87, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of T. H. Moore, Esq., the same comprising rich cut glass and porcelainware, such as dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best Elkington's platedware such as hotwater vegetable dishes, soup tureen, very handsome epergne, egg and pickle frames, ice basin, double and single light candlesticks with shades, plated dessert knives and forks, &c., cutlery. 1 double barrelled breach loading rifle, by "Wiggan and Elliott" and one single do. do. by Calisher and Ferry, handsomely carved blackwood drawing, dining and dressing room furniture, such as a set of dining table in 6 pieces, side pier, washing and dressing tables, clothe's and gown presses, 4 posts bed steads, camp cots, towels horse, dressing glass, circular, best 3 light hanging argand lamp, complete, conversation sofas, very handsome China painted jars on carved stand, best pictures in carved blackwood, maple and gilt frames, handsome flower vases and figures drawing and dining room chairs, easy do., dispense articles and cooking utensils, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6 A.M. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., in Tents.

On SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in tents, opposite their Auction Rooms, the valuable and handsome household furniture. plated, glass, and porcelainware, &c., the property of W. Thacker, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS at the Office of Messrs, Wallace & Co in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, a quantity of printed, dyed and white piece goods, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 27th November 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Lessee............DAVE CARSON.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL, VARIETY AND COMEDY COMPANY.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH, 1877.

DAVE CARSON WILL, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, APPEAR IN HIS CLASSICAL RENDITION OF

THE BENGALEE BABOO,

In which he will Sing

"E' SWEET E' SPIRT HEAR MY PRAYER And GOOD BYE, E' SWEETHEART, GOOD BYE,'

And will also give HIS LIFE-LIKE IMITATION OF

A HINDOOSTANEE NAUTCH GIRL.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

☞ MINSTRELSY. ☜

Mrs. Carson will preside at the Pianoforte.

Introductory Overture	Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—" Operatic"	Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—" Thinking of Home"	Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—" Good by Eliza Jane"	Mr. J. Rollings.
Refrain—" The Little Pet Bird"	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Comio—" The Language of Love"	Dave Carson.
Ballad—" Meet me Josie at the Gate"	Mr. Geo. Norville.

FINALE TO PART FIRST.

DAVE CARSON'S FOUR-IN-HAND,

(No. 12,846 Registered.)

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

☞ VARIETY!! ☜

ETTA,

THE LITTLE WONDER,

IN HER CHAMPION LANCASHIRE CLOG DANCE.

VOCAL DUET..." The Sailor Sighs,"...Balfe.

Messrs. FERRELL AND NORVILLE.

CHARACTERISTIC ETHIOPIAN REPRESENTATION,

NICODEMUS JOHNSON,

MR. J. ROLLINGS.

VOCAL MELANGE............An Evening Party,

MR. J. B. FERRELL.

THE CHARMING YOUNG TERPSICHOREAN ARTISTE,

LITTLE ETTA,

IN THE FAVORITE SONG AND DANCE,

AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS.

THE ORIGINAL BENGALEE BABOO,

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART THIRD.

☞ FARCE!!! ☜

The Entertainment will conclude with a Screaming Farce, entitled,

BROWNE, THE MARTYR.

CHARACTERS :

Edward Browne (the Martyr)	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Terebinth Topperton (an Artist)	Mr. Geo. Norville.
Mrs. Browne (the Martyr's Wife)	Mrs. Harry Leslie.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Children under 12 years of age—Half Price to Dress Circle only.

CHILDREN IN ARMS—Rs. 50.

Seats may be secured at

Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row.

Doors open at 8 P. M. Trouble begins at 9.

Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

TO BE LET, a furnished RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.

4, Hummum Street.

CRETONNES
and
CHINTZS,
A very choice selection just to hand.
CHINTZS.
Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25 per piece
of 28 yards.
CRETONNES,
from 8 Annas
to
Rs. 2 per yard.

Samples post free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW DRESS
MATERIAL
just received
in all the most
fashionable shades
and fabrics.
From 4 Annas
to
Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Samples free on application.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

KID GLOVES.
From the best
French Makers,
LIGHT TINTS,
MEDIUM TINTS,
WHITE
BLACK
Double Buttons.
Rs. 3 per pair.

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FELT HATS

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES.

Black stiff square crown	Rs. 8	8
Black stiff round crown	Rs. 9	8
Black soft square crown	Rs. 8	8
Black soft round crown	Rs. 9	8
DRAB FELT HATS	Rs. 8	8
BROWN FELT HATS	Rs. 8	8
FINE DRAB SHELLS...	Rs. 8 8 & 13	8

10 *per cent. discount for Cash.*

WATSON & COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES.

	Cash, Rs.	a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled), pure, soft and delicate, per dozen	30	0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a Choice matured Spirit	27	0
OLD BRANDY, a sound wholesome spirit	23	0

These well-known Spirits, unequalled for purity and softness, find an increasing sale throughout India.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments received by the Undersigned during the past six years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Qts. in Bombay............Cash Rs. 5 12
Do. Pts. do. ....„ „ 3 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.

"EXTRA DRY."

NOTICE.

Previous shipments of our brands to Calcutta, Bombay, etc., have been prepared in accordance with the taste that prevails at the English Court, where extremely dry Champagne is not desired, but we recognise the necessity of sending for the future to the Indies and other warm Climates a REALLY DRY WINE, whilst we carefully adhere to the same elegant style that has met with such universal favour.

Our labels remain unchanged with the sole addition of the words "Extra Dry."

February 1877.

WACHTER & Cie.
EPERNAY.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs.	A.
48	0	50	12	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied to the Royal House............	50	0	53	0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

BAUVIN & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR	22	8
26	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS	31	0

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES :

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

Mrs. LAKE requests an early inspection of the above at her Show-Rooms,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"

NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Bombay, 12th November, 1877.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 13 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE Rs. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

ALSO A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

PRICE Rs. 675, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Both of solid Walnutwood and made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW, STREET, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A SECOND
GRAND BALLOON ASCENT
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT THE
LALL BAGH GARDENS
ON
SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, as already advertised, will be held here TO-DAY at 3-30 p.m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, November 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

THE INTEREST of Mr. DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE PATELL in the above Firm has CEASED from THIS DAY. The business will be carried on in future by Mr. JOSEPH ABRAMOVITZ alone.

November 22, 1877.

ALL Claims against our Firm to be presented within THREE DAYS from THIS DAY and receive PAYMENT.

ABRAMOVITZ & Co.

Bombay, November 26, 1877.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1878.
At the usual low rates.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

THE LOVER'S LAMP

Is portable, safe and cleanly ; requires no dressing or trimming ; can be lighted readily ; will burn without attention for eighteen hours ; and is the cheapest and best Night Light in the world.

With Box of Wicks, Cash Rs. 4-0 ; Credit Rs. 4 8.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Serviceable BUGGY-HORSE. Apply stating price and where to be seen, to G. C. T., care of the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the Bombay Masonic Hall Salary liberal. Security required. For terms apply to Darashaw Ruttonjee Chichgur, Shipping Office.

TO LET, with entry from 1st December, the lower Flat of a BUNGALOW on the Breach Candy Road, Tardeo. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to M., care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS in great variety just arrived at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Mrs. MEDLEY'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

FRESH HAMS AND BACON JUST RECEIVED.

J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO LET.

TO LET, a Commodious UPPER-STORIED HOUSE in Military Square, Fort.

A Stable in Military Square Lane, Fort.

Apply

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872.

NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS and SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of electing an Auditor in the room of Mr. S. W. Read, deceased.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, November 9, 1877.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

THE PUBLIC in ENGLAND DAILY COMPLAIN of messages from India arriving "Via Turkey" seriously mutilated and delayed. To insure transmission by the Eastern Telegraph Company's direct duplicate Cables it is necessary for the sender to write the words "VIA SUEZ" on the forms presented at the Government offices as messages not so marked appear to be sent "via Turkey" by order.

B. SMITH, Acting Manager.

MAHABLESHWUR DAWK RE-OPENED.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS with RELAYS of GOOD HORSES from Poona to Mahableshwur can be had at Rs. 35.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street.

Poona, October 11, 1877.

"J. F.," PROPRIETOR
WARSAW HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has just OPENED a LADIES' SALOON.

All orders are executed at shortest notice and at very moderate prices. A fresh shipment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Toilet requisites just received.

Bombay, 12th November 1877.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN HINDOSTAN,
OR,
REMINISCENCES OF A TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.
By John Blees.

TO BE HAD AT THE BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

Price Rs. 4.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SECOND YEARLY ISSUE
OF
"CHARIVARI'S
PRIZE CHRISTMAS ANNUAL AND ALMANAC FOR 1878,"

WILL be published on or about December First, at the *Charivari* Office, 4, Waterloo-street, Calcutta, the "*Charivari* Prize Annual and Almanac for 1878." Price Rs. 2-8 ; or with Mofussil postage, Rs. 2-12.

The Annual will be well and copiously illustrated by the best European Artists in India. The Calendar especially being embellished with original artistic borders, of great beauty, and the whole will be bound in a richly ornamented cover, having an appropriate and elaborate titlepage.

The Contents will comprise Tales, Poetry, Conundrums, &c., &c., after the fashion of the ventures of this class periodically appearing in England at the Christmas Season. The Tales, Verse, &c., it is proposed to obtain by offering the following prizes :—

First, for the best original Tale, suitable to the season and to the country, length say about six to eight pages of *Charivari.*

Rs. 250 is offered as a Prize.

Secondly, for the best Original Poem, said poem to be of a humourous or serio-comic nature, not to exceed in length one hundred and fifty lines, or to be of less tha one hundred lines.

Rs. 150 is offered.

Thirdly, for the best Original Conundrum, a prize of

Rs. 100 will be given.

Some of the best of the rejected tales and poems will also be taken. A selection of the conundrums will also be made to follow the prize one.

Competitors should send their names and addresses in a sealed envelope with their contributions, bearing outside the *nom de plume* or motto with which their composition is signed. Each contribution must be accompanied by a subscription for the Annual.

To afford time for selection, no tales, poems, or conundrums can be received for the purpose of this competition later than the 30th November.

In conclusion the proprietors call attention with confidence to the large measure of success which attended their original venture last year, and the unanimous verdict of approval which the press accorded it. It will be their endeavour to make their second venture even more worthy than their former effort of the support of the public.

A Few Copies still on hand of "Charivari's Prize Christmas Annual and Almanac for 1877."

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran. D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. E. T. ANSELL in the FIRM of ANSELL, FLETCHER and Co. has CEASED from THIS DATE, and the business of the said Firm will henceforward be carried on under the NAME of C. D. FLETCHER and Co., by the Undersigned.

C. D. FLETCHER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

SOCIETE DES MACHINES MAGNETS ELECTRIQUES GRAMME.

ORDERS for the above well-known machines with lamp, &c. complete, will be executed, and all information furnished by the Undersigned, who have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for the sale of the invention in India.

Apply to

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
4, Fairlie Place ;
or,
EDWD. D. KILBURN & Co.,
28, St. Mary Axe, London.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to BUILD a LARGE HOUSE, SHOP, or OFFICE, on the site of Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s old shop, which has lately been destroyed by fire, and the stables, &c., in the rear of it, the whole comprising an area of about 1,000 square yards ; and if any Firm or Company will enter into an AGREEMENT with the Undersigned to RENT it for a LONG TERM, he is prepared to build it according to an APPROVED DESIGN.

Communications will be received up to the 31 December 1877.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Managing Trustee,
The Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement, 1872.

NOW READY,
ON HORSEBACK THROUGH ASIA MINOR.
By CAPTAIN FRED. BURNABY.

In 2 vols. demy 8vo. cloth extra, with 3 Maps and Portrait, price Rs. 25.

Athenæum.—"Captain Burnaby's many admirers will be glad to accompany him on his ride through Asia Minor.........The traveller is, as before, full of animation, energy, and resource, and the subject is certainly one of more real importance.........Varied pictures, grave and gay by turns, but drawn with unfailing life and spirit."

Pall Mall Gazette.—"There is the same spirit in the style, and even greater interest in the subject........... Full of information in matters of great interest."

Field.—"If you once take up 'On Horseback through Asia Minor' you will not put it down, we think, until the two or three last pages are reached........Captain Burnaby's delightful volumes."

Globe.—"Captain Burnaby rides well, he writes even better."

Daily Telegraph.—"These intensely interesting volumes."

THACKER AND COMPANY,
WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

WILL BE READY,
ON OR ABOUT DECEMBER FIRST,
CHARIVARI'S
CHRISTMAS ANNUAL,
SECOND ISSUE.
Containing
PRIZE TALE,
PRIZE POEM,
PRIZE CONUNDRUM,
with numerous other TALES, POEMS, CONUNDRUMS and a budget of Puns, Puzzles, &c.,
and an
ILLUSTRATED CALENDAR,
suitable for the
FESTIVE SEASON.
Beautifully illustrated and bound in a fancy stiff cover specially designed at Home.
Price, Rs. 2-8 ;
or with Mofussil Postage, Rs. 2-12.
ORDER EARLY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months, commencing 1st of February 1878, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging 40 Tons No. 1, 80 Tons No. 2, and 100 Tons No 3. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste," which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 19th December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same, to find security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, November 20, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS

NOTICE is hereby given, that on, and after, SATURDAY, the FIRST of DECEMBER next, until further notice, COTTON, brought by this Railway into Bombay, can, if desired by the senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's sidings at Colaba, and that Cotton, and other Goods, can also be booked to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton and other traffic, will be conveyed by Railway, an extra charge of one pie per maund will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other Goods, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. The Railway Company do not undertake the delivery of Cotton, or of any other Goods, conveyed by this Railway, and consignees must make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the several sidings.

4. A wharfage charge of four annas per maund for each day or part of a day will be made upon all Cotton which is not removed from the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the consignment note, that Cotton intended for the Railway Company's sidings at Colaba is to be sent to those sidings, and also that Cotton or other Goods, intended for the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company, are to be sent to those sidings respectively. Cotton or other Goods, not so definitely ordered to the respective Companies' sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, and other Goods, sent to, or from, the sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the rates and charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 22, 1877.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the FIRST of DECEMBER 1877, the following ALTERATIONS in the RUNNING of PASSENGER and MIXED TRAINS on this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Up North East Mail Train will leave Jabalpur at 6-40 a. m. instead of at 9-15, and will reach Bombay at 10-15 the following morning.

Second.—The Up Mixed Train from Jabalpur will leave there at 7-45 a. m. instead of at 5-15 and will reach Harda at 11-0 p.m. instead of at 8-35. It will leave Harda at 6-50 the next morning, and will reach Bhusawal at 6-10 p. m. as at present.

Third.—The Up Nagpur Train will leave at 7-30 a.m. and will reach Bhusawal at 8-15 p.m. instead of at 11-0 p.m. as at present. It will leave there at 6-25 the next morning, and will reach Bombay at 10-20 p. m. the same day.

Fourth.—The Up Kasara Local Train will leave there at 4-30 a. m. instead of at 4-50 ; it will leave Kalyan at 7-58, and will reach Bombay at 9-50 a. m.

Fifth.—The Down Mixed Train from Bhusawal will leave at 7-0 a. m. as at present, but will reach Harda at 6-55 instead of at 6-30 p. m. It will leave there at 5-0 the next morning as at present and will reach Jabalpur at 8-0 instead of at 7-40 p. m.

Sixth.—The Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay at 2-30 p. m. as at present, but will reach Poona at 8-15 instead of at 8-30 p. m. It will leave Poona at 8-55 p. m., and will, as at present, reach Raichur at 1-10 p. m., the following day.

Seventh.—The present 6-50 a. m. Down Mixed Train will leave Bombay at 7-15 a. m., and will reach Poona at 5-0 p. m. the same day.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train now leaving Poona at 9-0 a.m. will leave there at 8-30 a.m., and will reach Bombay at 6-10 p.m. the same day.

Ninth.—The Up Passenger Train from Poona at present leaving at 1-10 p.m., will leave at 12-30 and will reach Bombay at 7-15 instead of at 8-20 p.m.

Tenth.—The Down and the Up Mixed Trains on the Khangaum, the Amraoti, and the Wardha Valley State Railways will be altered in order that they may run in connection with the Down and the Up Passenger Trains on the Nagpur Extension.

For other, and consequent, alterations, and for further particulars see the published Time Bill dated First of December 1877. Any additional information can be obtained at the Stations, or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, November 24, 1877.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 26TH Nov. 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday, delivered this morning, reports little alteration of any kind. Consols were unaltered at 96⅞; French Rentes at 106¼; and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 81⅛ for Fours, 81¾ for Fours-and-a-half, and 89½ for Fives-and-a-half.

Bar Silver is still called 54½ per oz., but private advices report no buyers. In Indian Exchange Bank shares there has been a decline on the week of £1 in Oriental and 10s. per share in Chartered Mercantile, Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai being unaltered.

Seeds, Wheat and General Produce are all as last quoted, and respecting Cotton the only fresh intelligence is the New York advices of Saturday. The receipts at the ports were unusually small, and although ready Mid. Uplands was unchanged at 11¼ cents, February shipment had recovered to 11 7-16 cents per lb. The effect on to-day's Liverpool Market will probably be to induce renewed activity, and should the figures for the next few days continue on anything like the same reduced scale, we may look for a material advance in prices. The comparison of the American crop figures to date stands as follows:—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Saturday's Receipts	18,000	29,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.	1,349,000	1,670,000	1,456,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	3,70,933
Do „ Branches	Dec.	4,64,748
Other Deposits	Inc.	5,02,569
Loans	Dec.	30,304
Bills Discounted	Dec.	4,55,922
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	94,326
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	10,49,892

The Cash Balance now stands at the unusually high figure of 176 lacs, and the addition this week having come entirely from the falling off in the public demand, the increasing ease in money becomes all the more marked. A further reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rates of discount this week is confidently expected, and according to present appearances, the tendency will be more in favour of lower than higher charges for the next month or six weeks at least.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very weak feeling, and a partial decline of 1/16d. was quoted both for buying and selling. Later in the day, owing to firmer accounts from Calcutta, a stronger feeling was again manifested, and rates recovered the morning's decline, our closing quotations being the same as on Saturday, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 6 months' sight	1s. 9½d.	„
Credits, „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 3-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „ „	1s. 9¼d.	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and we still quote demand at 3-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet and unchanged as formerly, being restricted to small amounts in the bazaar. We quote: Fours, Rs. 94; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102.

The SHARE MARKET remains devoid of anything like activity and the daily fluctuations are few and unimportant. Banks are unaltered, as also are Press Companies. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 10 and Port Cannings Rs. 2½ per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies there has been no very decided tendency either way. Colaba are Rs. 5 and Fleming Rs. 15 higher, but there is a decline of Rs. 5 in Khutao Mucconjee, Manockjee Petit and Oriental, and Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Morarjee Goculdas.

COTTON has been in more active request to-day owing to expectations of stronger advices from Liverpool on the strength of the short American receipts. A considerable business has been done in old Cotton at fully previous rates, and purchases are reported of about 1,600 bales new crop for future delivery at an advance of Re. 1 per candy. The following are to-day's quotations for new Cotton, full pressed:—

	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Hingunghaut	Rs. 217	Rs. 216	Rs. —
Broach	—	215	214
Good Oomra	205	204	204

SEEDS show no alteration, the only transactions reported being in Linseed at the former price of Rs. 6-10 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are again very dull, several unfixed steamers having arrived within the past few days. For Liverpool the quotation has receded to 25s. per ton with very little cargo offering at that. For the Mediterranean ports we have not heard of any fresh engagements of importance, and for sailing ship the enquiry is still stagnant.

PIECE GOODS are quiet at unchanged prices. From the bazaar the off-take continues below the average, and from first hands clearances can only be effected by accepting slightly lower prices.

COALS continue steady to arrive owing to the absence of sellers, but on the bunder a number of cargoes continue to be offered at very lower rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	698½
National Bank of India	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	695

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	795 xd
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	90
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	675
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	222½ xd.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	900
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	360
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	650
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	45 p.s	465
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	185
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	all	170 do	475
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	975
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	975
French Press Co.	300	500	all	40 do	200 xd
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	--	1,400	100 do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	125	400	350	40 do	330
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	325
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60 do	450
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,075 xd
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	560

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..	950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,130 xd
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,325
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	115
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	915
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p s*	980
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	650
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	915
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,370
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	40 p.s.	1,015
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	860
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.s*	990
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,200
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	895
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	875
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	80 p s*	1,200
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	35
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	280
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	950
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	775
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	735
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,155
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	860
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	885
Do do. ½ Share	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650 xd

*Per Share for the half-year

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 17th November as compared with the Statement issued on the 10th November:—

LIABILITIES.	17th Nov. Rs.	24th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,77,999	44,48,932
Do. do. do. at Branches	16,29,711	11,64,963
Other Deposits	1,58,90,665	1,63,93,234
Post Bills	52,926	52,847
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,56,224	7,21,725
	3,45,07,525	3,48,81,701
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	27,64,314	27,62,254
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,65,809	15,38,669
Loans on Security of do. do.	29,66,187	29,35,883
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,105	2,676
Bills Discounted	96,84,585	92,28,613
Stamps	3,595	3,660
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,30,269 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,75,000	3,55,269	3,55,269
Bullion	3,04,909	2,3 ,303
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,1 ,666	2,24,340
Cash and Currency Notes	1,65,41,136	1,75,91,028
	3,45,07,525	3,48,81,701

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE CLEMENCE MARIE, 331 tons, Captain P. Rozouls, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE BRIG FUTTY SALAM, 99 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Damaun, (November 22nd), with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CORA, 1,430 tons, Captain H. R. Coombs, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Calcutta (October 15th), with a general cargo.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain J. C. DeCosta, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and eleven deck passengers.

THE S. S. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Cutch Coast, with a general cargo, and two hundred and three deck passengers.

THE S. S. LIMBARD, 1,132 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, (November 21st), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE SHIP DENONE, 1,437 tons, Captain Gaye, which arrived in harbour on the 25 instant from North Shields, (August 13th,) brought a cargo of 2,000 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. F. W. HARRIS, 1,114 tons, Captain W. Sheldrake, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (November 8th), with a cargo of rails and fishplates. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. GANOS, 1,442 tons, Captain J. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (October 20th), via Malta, and Port Said and the Suez Canal, with a cargo of rails. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE S. S. LADY LYCETT, 1,198 tons, Captain G. L. Ewatt which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Jeddah, November 12th, brought a general cargo, and ninety-three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Merwanjee and Co.

THE S S. ROYAL CROWN, 1,177 tons, Captain J. Thompson, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Hull, October 20th, via Malta and Port Said, brought a cargo of rails, and four deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S. S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Gray, will sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and three hundred and thirty-five deck passengers. She will also tow two steam launches—Sea Light and Empress.

THE B. I. S, N. CO.'S S.S. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain W. W. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers—Mr. A. F. Sanderson, Rev. and Mrs. Ascenacandle, one Assistant Apothecary, and twenty-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain J. L. Sheill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Kelly and infant, Col. Bolton, Capt. Valling, Lieut. and Mrs. Pearson and infant, and twenty-eight deck passengers.

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE DALHOUSIE, 1,066 tons, Captain E. Elton, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Aden, (November 16th), brought the following officers and troops:—Major Stevens, Capt. Stock, Lieut. Macdonald, Surg. Dane, Surg. Prendergast, Mrs. Hunter and child, Mrs. Sutton and three children, nineteen families R. A., two companies Sappers and Miners, and followers.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,666 tons, Captain W. H. Holms, which arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Liverpool, (October 24th), via the Suez Canal brought the following passengers:

Mr and Mrs Corlett, Mr Cola, Mr Taylor, and Mr Nicolaides.

The Cella brought the following cargo: 80 bales twist, 323 packages piece goods, 30 cases copper, 1,309 bars and 750 bundles iron, 2,979 bundles iron hoops, 34 cases salamoniac, 23 packages wine, 216 tons coals, 3 cases tobacco, 130 drums oil, 24 packages colour, 17 packages earthenware, 16 cases tin-plates, 100 casks fire clay, 26 casks beer, 5 packages glassware, 10 cases slates, 70 iron-plates, and some packages railway materials, merchandise, and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
25	Pearl (s)	DeCosta	Mandvee, Nov 22.
26	Penang (s)	Allen	Calcutta, Nov 3.
	Euphrates (s)	Sheill	Bussorah, Nov 8.
	F W Harris (s)	Shildraki	Cardiff, Nov 8.
	Lombard (s)	Anderson	Colombo, Nov 21.
	Ganos (s)	Wright	Liverpool, Oct 20.
	Muskota	Cutten	Liverpool.
	Adria (s)		Hong-Kong.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
26	Bangalore (s)	Stead	Suez,

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Vingorla, Gray, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Barque Clemence Mari, Rozouls, to Chittagong.

Vessels spoken at sea by the P. & O. S. S. Adria, and wished to be reported all well:—Nov. 15, ship Carrick Castle, from Glasgow to Singapore, 84 days out, in lat. 5·51 N. long. 94·26 E. Nov. 18th, ship St. Enoch, of Dundee, bound to—, in lat. 5·11 N. long. 84·6 E.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Milton, to Dunkirk.
Steamer Tagus, to Calcutta.
Steamer, Pearl, to Coast and Cutch
Steamer Border Chieftain, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque Mathilde, to Zanzibar.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
22	Satara (s)	Wood	Camorta, Nov 7.
	Mecca (s)	Morley	Moulmein, Nov 15.
	City of Mecca (s)	Marr	Glasgow, Oct 9.
	Star of Russia	Simpson	London, Aug 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 22—Steamer Maud. Ship Republic. Barque Annita.

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara—Mr W T Webb, Dr McConnell, Mr C T Ionides.

Per Mecca—Mr and Mrs Vintzens, Mr and Mrs Jones and child, Mr Johnstone, Col Davies, Major Palmer, Dr Griffiths, Mr Gill, Mr Mesny, Mr Agar, Mr F Linne, Messrs H L LeStrange, F Lyons, J W Kelly and F Kelly.

Per City of Mecca—Dr and Mrs Robinson, Misses Robertson and Wilson, Mrs Ferier, Messrs Hull, Ilvice, Cruikshanks, Ditmas, McCrae, Alston, Osbourne, Martin, Frater, McPherson, Hughes, and Miss Skirving.

Passengers per S N Co's Steamer Mira which sailed from Calcutta on the 24th inst, for London via Colombo and Suez:—Mr and Mrs Beamish and child, Major A D Butler, Mr Burt, Mrs Clarke and family, Mr R F Guise, Mr and Mrs Hutton, Mrs Matthew and family, Mrs Rigley.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Satara—20th Nov, British Ship Callingwood from Western Australia for Calcutta, all well, 200 miles South East of Eastern Channel Light Vessel.

By Star of Russia—Allahabad, Idomene, Howrah, Ship supposed British Ambassador and several others close to Sandheads.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

SHIPS FROM HOME PORTS.

— Patriote, Demazure—Nantes, June 14.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Shields, July 14.
1333 Birnam Wood, Gregory—Liverpool, July 25.
1282 Altcar, Harvey—Liverpool, July 25.
1401 Frank Flint, Evans—Liverpool, July 28.
1547 Hospodar, Kelly—Cardiff, July 31.
1157 North Wales, Owens—Liverpool, August 1.
1399 Muskota, Cutten—Liverpool, August 2.
475 Rodolfo Danovaro, Bregante—Leith, August 3.
1461 Elwell, Barstow—Liverpool, August 6.
346 Jumna, Bissett—London, August 7—Via Cannanore.
1283 Ardgowan, Kerr—Dundee, August 9.
774 Albuera, Robinson—London, August 11—Via Cannanore.
1472 Big Bonanza, Stanley—Liverpool, August 11.
1437 Œnone, Gaye—Shields, August 13.
972 Persia, Roberts—Liverpool, August 13—Put into Queenstown, with damage.
1197 Almira-Robinson, Tarbox—Liverpool, August 15.
873 Volonta di Dio, Olivari—Liverpool, August 17.
843 Calcutta, Hanson—Liverpool, August 24.
1380 Agnes Oswald, Mitchell—Cardiff, August 25.
1155 Norris, Barstow—Cardiff, August 29.
1465 Buckinghamshire, Harland—Liverpool, Sept. 1.
688 Taunton, Clark—Shields, September 3.
1191 Middlesex, Massey—London, September 6.
1177 Iceberg, Gardiner—Boston, U. S., September 7.
1542 Sardinian, Charon—Liverpool, Sept. 8.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—Sunderland, Sept. 9.
192 Faune, Moure—Bordeaux, September 15.
1473 Struan, Cooper—Liverpool, Sept. 16.
1363 St. Mildred, Murray—London, Sept. 17.
384 Stanley, Littlehailes—Liverpool, September 18.
1197 Sarmatian, Reaume—London, September 20.
1284 Savernake, Pritchard—London, September 24.
1757 Shakespeare, Macgregor—Sunderland, September 25.
1399 Prince Regent, Graham—Cardiff, September 27.
— Abbie Carver, Carver—New York, Sept. 27.
1417 Oriflamme, Curphy—Liverpool, Sept. 28.
800 Mennock, Murray—Antwerp, Sept. 28.
499 Fluellin, Livingstone—Sunderland, Sept. 29.
1275 Snowdonia, Roberts—Sunderland, Oct. 5.
1496 W. H. Conner, Pendleton—Liverpool, Oct. 6.
1823 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Cardiff, Oct. 8.
963 Duke of Athole, Elliott—London, Oct. 12.
1246 Winona, Bray—Liverpool, Oct. 18.
1222 Ardenclutha, Duncan—Cardiff, Oct. 24.
495 Loochoo, Scarlet—Sunderland, Oct. 27.
381 Jeanne, Paris—Liverpool, Oct. 27.
700 Zephyrus, Morrell—Cardiff, Oct. 31.
675 Dunloe, Ure—Greenock, Oct. 31.
478 Seringapatam, Caprey—Cardiff, loading.
1711 Khersonese, Chapman—Liverpool via Galle, loading.
882 Cape Finisterre, Robertson—Liverpool, loading.
1490 Prince Frederick, Clague—Liverpool—loading.
1180 Allegiance, James—Cardiff, loading.
1200 Robert Lees—London, loading.
1206 Haddington, Cowell—London, loading.
1117 Duke of Edinburg, Mitchell—London, loading.
683 Coldstream, Waker—London, loading.
1199 Kilkerran, Lowe—Liverpool, loading.
902 Khimjee Oodowjee, Baily—Liverpool, loading.
1520 Sandhurst—Glasgow, loading.
1247 Maraval, Ramsay—Glasgow, loading.
1365 Merioneth, Perrin—Liverpool, loading.
1788 Thomasina LcLellan, Todd—Liverpool, loading.
1203 Hannibal, Flinn—Liverpool, loading.
1284 Jeanie Douglas, Jansson—London, loading.

FROM OUTPORTS.

1175 Birmah—Moulmein, October 5.
967 Shiela, Mosher—Moulmein, Oct. 8.
1236 Annie Froste, Welburn—Moulmein, Oct. 9.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Calcutta, Oct. 17.
1184 Winged Hunter—Calcutta, Nov. 21.
— America—Nov. 21.
574 Magnus Huss, Forsell—Moulmein, loading.
1711 Cape Verde, McMillan—Australia, loading.
935 Nesutan—Moulmein, loading.
1495 Brambletye, Gibbs—Australia, loading.
1460 Earl of Zetland, Reid—Calcutta, loading.
887 Glance, Barrett—Mauritius, loading.
385 Gauloise, Busson—Mauritius, loading.
323 M. A. Evans, Leonard—Mauritius, loading.
311 Union, Poilbout—Mauritius, loading.
900 Alum Ghier, Williams—Mauritius, loading.
541 Hastings, Craig—Singapore, loading.
871 Orco, Semeria—Moulmein, loading.
967 Lady Melville, Hansen, loading.

STEAMERS.

SHORTLY DUE.

983 Kin Shan, Hitch—Penarth—Left Suez Canal Nov. 2.
1059 James Gray, White—Tyne—Left Suez Canal Nov8.
1528 Olympia, Craig—Liverpool—Left Suez Canal November 13—Anchor Line.
760 Lady Clare, Jarvis—Glasgow—Left Suez Canal Nov. 13.
1444 City of Baltimore—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal November 16—Hall Line.
1508 Blenheim—Calcutta—Left Suez Canal Nov. 21.
1172 Travancore, Barratt—Aden—Left Suez Canal Nov. 22—Mails Venice, 10th Dec. Left Aden 7 A. M.
922 Romulus—Hull—Left Suez Canal November 23.
1210 Statesman—Hull—Left Suez Canal November 23.

EXPECTED.

1444 India, Reed—Liverpool, November 8—Anchor Line.
1585 Mongolia, Coleman—Southampton, Nov. 8—Mails, Venice, 24th December.
1000 Benledi, Buchanan—London, Nov. 10—Anchor Line.
1017 Cosmopolitan, Hitcham—Cardiff, Nov. 13.
910 Achilles, Jones—November 16.
789 Evelyn, Fleetham—Cardiff, Nov. 17.
1488 Helios—Calcutta, Nov. 17.
1948 Etoore—Trieste, Nov. 19.—For Trieste, 21st December.
1018 Goodhope, Bainton—November 19.
1454 Macedonia, Laird—Liverpool, Nov. 20.
900 Elgin, Millar—Barrack, Nov. 21.
2235 Indus, Shellard—Southampton, Nov. 22.
933 Livadia, Twaites—Rangoon.
1175 Marlborough, Webster—Calcutta.
605 Rothbury—Stranack—Midd'bro'.
1545 Polluce—Trieste—For Trieste, 10th January.
— Assiria, Genoa—For Genoa, &c., 1st January.
886 Tunis, Inch—Madras.
978 Euxine, White—Madras.
1037 China, Alderton—Venice—Mails, 11th December.
1238 Homer—Tyne.
1540 Zambesi, Symons—China.
1243 Thessaly—Liverpool.
1454 Xantho, Edwardes—London.
2221 Guy Mannering, Mann—Jeddah.
1456 City of Poonah—Luckhurst—Jeddah.
810 Clive.
1358 Trentham Hall, Tregarthen—Calcutta—Anchor Line.
913 Shildon, Granthan—Cardiff.
923 Atholl, Thompson.
1406 Sumatra, Anderson—Venice.
2157 Deccan, Gaby—Southampton.
1720 Gwalior, Babot—China.
906 Blackwatch, Love—Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—100 cases brandy, Merwanjee and Co.
Italia s—5 cases toys, Ramchund Nagindass.
Guy Mannering s—80 packages iron, A. Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Mallowdale s—100 drums linseed oil, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Romeo s—12 casks blacking and 7 casks stationery, Omersey Premjee.
Menzaleh s—300 casks disinfecting powder, Nuthoo Mooljee.
Mirzapore s—2 cases cotton umbrellas, Ebram Currim.
Cathay s—20 barrels blacking, Jooma Suckoor.
Oimara s—400 kegs red lead, and 2,000 bundles nail rod iron, Hajee Esmail Jaitha's Son.
City of Poonah s—4 cases blacking, Joosub Rehmtoola.
Mallowdale—5 casks panorama balls, E Frankenburg and Co; 2,000 bundles nail rod iron, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Agra s—20 casks lamp black, Jewabhoy Heptoola.
Vortigern s—50 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.
Zancla s—20 cases varnish, Adamjee Jewanjee; 54 boxes bar soap, Goolamally Jewanjee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Italia s—54 boxes clay pipes, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Australia s—1,000 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—10 cases brandy, C Bonneviolle and Co; 50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee Lukdawalla.
Australia s—10 cases brandy, Eduljee Bezonjee Lakdawalla.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nellie Martin s—123¾ cwts wet dates, Lilladdur Khepall; 22 bales hemp, Jetha Pursotum; 6 bales silk waste, Abramovitz & Co. 85 bales wool, Ewart, Latham & Co; 50 bales wool, Morarjee Tezpall; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon & Co; 331½ cwts. myrabollams, Chuturbhooz Khimjee; 235 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Persotum; 28 bales wool, Heerannud, Khaildass; 110 bales wool, Jaitha Pursatum; 111 cwts. Myraballams, Toolseedass Tricamdass.
Italia s—1,250 cwts wet dates, Hajee Allana Vayadina; 800 cwts wheat, Kurmalibhoy Hajbhoy; 470 cwts wheat, Currim Fuckirbhoy; 700 cwts wheat, Varseebhoy Vullee; 600 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Childwall Hall s—4045¾ cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bangalore s—1 box gold bars, value of Rs. 70,000, The H. and S. Banking Corporation.
Australia s—12 cases fishmaws, and 4 cases peacock feathers, Peerbhoy Damjee; 20 cwts D. horns, 4 cases fishmaws, and 6 bales skins, A. M. Dama; 26 cases gum, Peerbhoy Assur; 11¼ cwts. E. teeth, Goolamhoosein Joanmahamed; 3 bales hides, Currimbhoy Poonja, 12 bales hides, P and O S and Co; 24 bales hides, S Molladina.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Milton s—200 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co; 28,250¼ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALAIS.

Trafalgar s—400 cwts B horns and 24,000 cwts, linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Airy s—3,300 cwts teel seed, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Italia s—50 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—1 case peacock feather, Abramovitz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Australia s—100 bales cotton, G Ruffercheid and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Burgas s—52 bales cotton, Ramjee Luchmondass; 95 bales cotton, Young and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—400 baskets onion, Hassam Babun; 1,250 baskets onion, Mahamed Ajmoodin; 1 case cornelian, 20 bales twist and 30 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 23 bales twist, The N S and W Co; 35 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 18 chests opium, S N Talatee; 117 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 20 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mahamed; 25 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 49 chests opium, Tata and Co; 13 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 199 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 9 chests opium, Ramcurn Rambeelal; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 27.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

436 77—Janardhun and G—Mama Rhuna and others vs Narayen Crishna Laud and others—Shamrao P.
559-77—Mr Turner—J Tcolsidass Dhunjee and another vs Nathibai and others—In person.
528-77—M H Khan—Dayabhoy Jugjevundass vs L A Wallace and others—Muljee and B.
393-77—Khunderao P—Nanjee Dewjee vs Nathoo Dewjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley and Shapurjee and T.
280-77—Mr Macfarlane and G—Saik Mahomed A Latiff vs Inderjee Mohonsey—Crawford and B.
352-76—Jefferson and P—Poona Khima vs Dewjee Ramjee—Macfarlane and G.
204-76—Prescot and W—Venayeck Vassoodew vs Purmanundass Jewandass and another—Macfarlane and G and Hearn, C and L.

(Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSE.

347-77—Hearn, C and L—Coolbai vs Manockjee Limjee Manockjee—Ardaseer and H—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

76-76—Jefferson and P—Pankorebai and other svs Nagindass Barai hoy.
665-77—Hearn, C and L—Bhaesett Tricomlall vs Bapoo Sagoo Naiqueen—Fletcher and S.
705-77—Mr Bicknell—Sheerchund Thurrumchund and another vs Sha Bhagoochund Fattehund.
706-77—Craigie, L and O—Dwarkadass Vussonjee vs Shaik Ally Abdool Kurrim.
708-77—Craigie, L and O—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit vs Allarakhia Sewjee.
711-77—Crawford and B—Merwanjee Uslajee vs Dorabjee Muncherjee O and others.

After Short Causes.

For Settlement of Terms of Decree.

317-77—Hearn, C and L—Cassibai vs Vithuldass Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and L.
To be mentioned as to further proceedings.
331-76—In person—Nanabhoy Gunputrao D vs Dadabhoy Pallonjee C and others—Pestonjee K.

FOR JUDGMENT.

12-76—Craigie, L and O—The Hon'ble J Mariott &c vs Shree Lallmonjee Maharaj and others—Prescott and W and Crawford and B.

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859.

In person—Pragjee Dyal vs Luckmidass Khimjee and another—Shapurjee and T.
To speak to the minutes of the decree.
306-76—Mr Fletcher—Radhabai vs Pragjee Jaitha and another—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 24.

Lamprey, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay A M D, on sick leave, from Meean Meer.
Vaughan, Lieut Col, Bombay 17th Regt N I, on leave, from Surat.

NOVEMBER 25.

Browne, Lieut-Genl, Bengal Director of Army Remount Operations, on leave, from Saharapur.
Murray, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Madras.
Bernard, Lieut, 44th Regt, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Prendergast, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Aden.
Stevens, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.

NOVEMBER 26.

Valling, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.
Kelly, Capt, Bombay 58th Regt, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Bolton, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Osborne, Col, Bengal H Q Staff, on duty, from Simla.
Cotton, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kohat.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 26.

Richard, Lieut, Madras 44th Regt, on leave, to England.
Harward, Lieut Col, Bengal R A, on duty, to Allahabad.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
McLeod, Lieut-Col, Bombay R A, from leave, to Mhow.
Wood, Surg, Bengal M D, to join, to Hazaribag.
Murray, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Jopp, Major, Bombay D A Qr Mr Gl, from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Barnfield, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, to Trichinopoly.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, Bombay Medical Department, on duty, from Aden.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, Nov. 24.)

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspector General of Police and Jails, and Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is appointed to officiate until further orders as Commissioner Nerbudda Division.

Mr G J Nicholls, C S, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner.

Lieut-Col E M Playfair, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Officiating Commissioner, Nerbudda Division, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Jails.

Major M P Ricketts, Officiating Inspector General of Police and Jails, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad.

Major H M Repton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad, on being relieved by Major Ricketts, is transferred temporarily to the Wardha District.

Mr L K Laurie, C S, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Wardha, till relieved by Major Repton.

Mr S Ismay, C S, is transferred to the Betul District, as Assistant Commissioner.

Mr Gunput Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Betul, is transferred to the Bhandara District.

Mr K M Anderson, Officiating Railway Inspector, Nagpur, is transferred to Wardha as Officiating Inspector.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Nov. 22).

Mr J H Carter, Joint Magistrate, Fatehpur, furlough to Europe for nine months.

Mr G J Low, District Superintendent of Police, to the Lucknow district and City Police.

Mr E B Alexander, Assistant Settlement Officer, Fatehpur, to resume charge of the office of Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N-W Provinces.

Mr M S Howell, Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to the Fatehpur district.

The Rev A S Mitchell, to be Chaplain of Fatehgarh.

Mr G H C Nord, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, and to be confirmed in his appointment of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr G C Smyth, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd grade, to Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade.

Mr J J Laing, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, to Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Mr E Foster, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, and Officiating District Superintendent of Police, to be District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade.

Mr T R Wyer, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

Mr C W McMinn to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

Mr W Crooke, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, to officiate as Joint Magistrate.

Mr F L Petre, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade.

Mr C W Mellor, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, to revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.

Mr F L Petre, Officiating Joint Magistrate, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr H L Hutton, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police from Agra to Allahabad.

Mr G D Billings, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police from Meerut to Agra.

Mr H A F Smith, District Superintendent of Police, from Lucknow to Bahraen.

The services of Major C S Thomason, R E, Officiating Superintending Engineer, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

Mr J Bennett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Allahabad Provincial Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle, during Major Thomason's temporary absence, in addition to his own duties.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, November 21.)

Mr J F Bradbury to act until further orders as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr C H Vowell, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the district of Rajshahye.

Mr J G Ritchie, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district, is transferred to the Darjeeling district for employment at Dhumsong.

Mr J R Hallett, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, is posted to Bardwan.

Mr R F Guise, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, furlough for one year.

Mr J G Pew, Sub Engineer, First Grade, on return from famine relief works in the Bombay Presidency, is posted temporarily to the South-Western Circle.

CALENDAR FOR NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter ...28th, 2h. 56·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 27	....	6 16	5 19	3 44 m 3 58 a	10 6 m 10 5 a
Wed. 28	English Mail expected.	6 17	5 19	4 42 m 5 22 a	11 17 m 11 22 a
Th. 29	......	6 17	5 20	5 48 m 6 45 a	0 26 a ...
Fr. 30	......	6 18	5 20	6 51 m 8 2 a	0 41 m 1 30 a
Dec. Sat. 1	1st Sunday in Advent	6 19	5 20	7 51 m 9 5 a	1 57 m 2 24 a
Sun. 2	......	6 19	5 20	8 41 m 9 50 a	2 59 m 3 11 a
Mon. 3	....	6 20	5 20	9 31 m 10 46 a	3 55 m 3 57 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON
Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
" URBS PRIMA IN INDIS."
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL,
VARIETY
AND
COMEDY COMPANY
EVERY EVENING.
See first page for Programme.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES BAND.

WANTED, BANDSMEN, from the 1st January 1878. Apply by letter to the President of Band Committee, forwarding references as to character and qualifications. Only men of good character need apply.

T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant B. V. R.
Bombay, 26th November 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

CRUICKSHANK—November 19th, at Kurrachee, Sindh, the wife of Captain J. D. Cruickshank, Royal Engineers, of a son.

MOORE—November 24th, at Poona, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel A. T. Moore, Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ARMSTRONG—KINGSLEY—November 22nd, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, James Armstrong, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, eldest son of the Rev. G. A. Armstrong, of Leeson Park, in the Co. of Dublin, to Mona Margeret, daughter of Thomas Kingsley, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATH.

SETON—At Cunnoorpalliem, Vizagapatam District, Agnes, the beloved wife of Mr Charles Seton, of cholera, aged 37 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1877.

THE Municipal Corporation of Bombay has devoted more time than usual this year to the discussion of the Budget; but the meeting of to-day will probably be the last of the series, as the only remaining matter of controversy is the question whether or not a considerable portion of the surplus revenue should be spent on new quarters for superintendents of police in this city. On the representation of Sir Frank Souter that the existing accommodation for the superintendents is of a very inferior kind, the Town Council agreed to grant Rs. 23,000 out of the Municipal surplus for building a new station at Pydhownee, and this proposal would probably have been carried without opposition at a Corporation meeting, if the Police Commissioner had been content to let well alone, and to wait till next year before asking for more money. But apparently Sir Frank Souter could not resist the temptation to try and get another slice of the surplus, so with his usual gallantry he came before the Corporation last week to demand a further grant of Rs. 35,000 for a new station at Oomercarry, and in a cheery speech urged that the best thing the Municipality could possibly do with its money was to spend it on the Police. This aggression stirred the wrath of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, who vigorously denounced the continually increasing expenditure on account of the Police, contrasted the niggardly treatment Bombay received from the Government in respect of the Police charges with the liberality shown elsewhere, and insisted that the urgent need which exists for improving the distribution of the Vehar water in Bombay, in view of the construction of a complete system of sewers with house connections, makes it desirable that all surplus revenue should be set apart for building a reservoir within the island of Bombay such as has been proposed by Mr. Braham instead of frittering it away on petty works which the Police can do very well without for some years to come. We think that, in the main, Mr. Nowrojee is right. The importance of making the most of the Vehar water supply cannot be exaggerated, for we believe that, even when the Tulsi water has been brought into the city, it will be impossible to give the native town the benefits of such a drainage scheme as it is now intended to carry out till a constant supply of Vehar water is conveyed at high pressure into those parts of the city which cannot be served by the pipes from the Malabar Hill reservoir. We regard, therefore, the construction of another reservoir on the Mazagon side of the island as essential to the success of the drainage scheme, as well as to the comfort in other ways of a large class of the population who now pay water-rates but cannot get a sufficient supply of water for washing, cooking, or drinking purposes. We do not suggest that the Corporation should commit itself absolutely to the adoption of Mr. Braham's project, which will have to be checked and revised by other engineers before being sanctioned; but evidently something of the kind recommended by Mr. Braham must be done; and, while we would let Sir Frank Souter have a grant for one police station this year, we hope the Corporation will determine that the rest of the surplus should be reserved for the purpose indicated by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

THE question of temperance or intemperance in the British Army of India—quite distinct, we take it, from teetotalism or total abstinence—is one of immense importance as affecting the happiness of thousands of lives and the *prestige*, to a certain extent, of British force of character in an empire we have wrested, not coaxed, from the people. But it is only too apparent that the specifics *doctrinaires* from time to time have advocated for the moral amelioration of Thomas Atkins in respect of liquor are on broad grounds fallacious; they are the tiltings of a mite with a giant. It may safely be taken for granted that British human nature in India is not very different from British human nature at home. The same causes are at work in this country as in England, Ireland, or Scotland, to tempt men from the paths of usefulness and peace to those which lead to Avernus; but the temptation is greater in India if anything to go to the dogs, because we have here to contend with a dull and terribly monotonous round of existence and a climate which produces lassitude and a craving for excitement of any kind. It is unfair to the British soldier to condemn him most particularly for a weakness that his betters in education often feel pressing hardly upon them; and the distinction, so often made in India, between the soldier who makes a beast of himself on country spirits and the wealthy gentleman who indulges freely in the pleasures of the table, his champagne, pegs, claret, and whatsoever it pleases him to enjoy, is too marked to be reasonable or to carry much weight with it. When we approach this painful topic, we must disabuse our minds of the common notion that stringent measures, inapplicable to the higher classes of Anglo-Indians, must be enforced to insure the British soldier against his besetting sin; we ought rather to strive to apply the same remedial measures to the man which are found effective in the case of his master, and endeavour to wean him from drink and its parent idleness with, as far as possible, the same treatment the physician would accord to a patient much higher in the social scale than is "the common soldier."

Dr. Hamilton, in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, we think, strikes the keynote of the reform that is needed in his advocacy of iced drinks for our soldiers in India. We think there can be very little doubt about ice in a tropical climate being a remarkable agent of temperance. In America—a country to which we may be said to be mainly indebted for that boon—ice has helped immensely to moderate the craving of dyspeptic Americans for spirits, and in iced water, iced fruit drinks, iced soda, lemonade, and iced anything, the Yankee inebriate finds what we might call his sheet anchor against the cravings of an unnatural appetite for alcohol. Even in Hindoostan iced water has been found, for those who can afford it, a curative agent, or perhaps a *deterrent* agent would be a better word, in cases of a kind which threaten *delirium tremens*. But ice up to date is too expensive an article, it is thought, for introduction into the barrack room, though why it should so be considered is not easy to say, in view of the heavy cost of the British soldier in the East, and the mortality that comes to the ranks from intemperance. The cost of ice, artificial or natural, freely supplied to the barracks, would be little in comparison with the £200 or so wasted on each trained soldier who dies or is invalided from drink or its effects in India, supposing ice to be something capable of filling up that void in a soldier's appetite which impels him to rush to the bazaars or the canteen for spirituous liquor to quench his thirst; and that ice, in all but the worst cases, *has* that valuable quality we feel assured, because in our own experience of Indian life we have met with men,—with many men,—who have confessed themselves indebted to iced water for temperance which was not always common with them.

There are many old Indian prejudices against the free use of cold water, we well know, and nowhere are these more conspicuous than in the barrack room. It is thought unmanly to drink water; it is absurdly urged that Indian water is unwholesome unless qualified with spirits. It is said that the climate necessitates the use of a large amount of stimulant, and so on; but none of these arguments will stand a close examination. They are simply the pleas of men who love an immoderate quantity of liquor in justification of their self-indulgence. It would be true and better to say at once that lukewarm water in this fiery Indian climate is a disagreeable, and almost nauseous drink, and that beer, wine, and spirits are pleasanter and more attractive; not unwholesome either when taken in moderation and, say, only at meals. We are not talking now of the educated gentleman of the upper classes of Indian life,—a man who between his work, his amusements, and his tastes, experiences little inclination to drink his choice wines to excess,—but of the soldier, uneducated, not able to read probably, bored with drill and tedious day and night duties, and surrounded with coarse and degrading influences tempting him to temporary forgetfulness of his condition. If we had to appeal to the sense of an inebriate of the upper classes we should say to him, avoid spirits, and take only wine of the best kind, or beer in moderation, and the vehicle of his reform we would make iced water. "Take a tumbler of it," we should say, "in place of the 'peg' between "meals." For a brief time it will appear a poor substitute for the accustomed stimulant, but the absence of the latter will be felt less and less every day; and with better health,—the certain consequence of the regimen in nine cases out of ten,—will disappear any longing for liquor other than may be considered quite harmless, as the consumption of a pint or so of beer or a few glasses of wine at tiffin and dinner. And, different as may be the estates of Thomas Atkins and the man who is socially so much his superior, we are happy to think the same advice would be as logical in his case as in the others. We would, in short, try him with the "cold water cure" as the best and most rational remedy for his complaint, at the same time allowing him his dinner and evening draught of beer *from the canteen*, and even a glass of rum from the same place should he be a man of such strength of character as would justify that indulgence. Dr. Hamilton says, "No rum but beer in moderation;" but we doubt if his advice here is as good as upon the iced water point. There is no advantage that we can see in treating men like children, and it is only to those who are unfitted to be trusted with liquor that the dram should be denied. If this principle were carried out in effect, not in words, and if it were supplemented by better bazaar and police regulations than are commonly observable in the neighbourhood of military cantonments, where the soldiers can generally obtain almost as much of the vile spirit of the country as they please, there would probably be an improvement soon apparent in the intemperance of the ranks such as total abstinence societies are unable alone to effect, however much good they may do in their small way. Artificial ice machines are now made of a size that can supply an Indian station, however large, with ease, and with no great cost either, so that there is really not much excuse for leaving the barracks in the hot season without plenty of iced water,—not even the excuse, as we have pointed out,—of economy.

PROCLAMATION OF THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL OF GOA.

ON the occasion of assuming the charge of the Goa Government which took place on the 12th instant, His Excellency Sergio de Souza, the new Governor General, issued the following proclamation:—

"Inhabitants of Portuguese India—By a royal letter of the 25th July last, His Majesty the King deigned to entrust me with the Government of this State. * * * I find encouragement for the onerous duty from the idea that I come to superintend the administration of a country where the enlightenment of its inhabitants reveals that it was the first to initiate colonial civilisation, which was as spontaneous as were the undaunted exploits that preceded it—of a country, I say, whose history dazzles us with the greatness of its heroes.

"Soldiers—I count upon you as you may count upon me, that the welfare of the country and respect for discipline will always be your care, and I say to you with pleasure, that the Government of His Majesty has at heart the improvement of your condition, securing for you a more prosperous future.

"Inhabitants of Portuguese India!—Although a decadence in commercial enterprise and prosperity has been experienced in this dependency, which in other times was so very flourishing, yet it appears to me not impossible to attain the former degree of prosperity, if you avail yourselves of the wise lessons of your ancestors, and afford mutual support in all industrious pursuits, which is a sure road to attain legitimate wealth. Develope local industries, improve the agriculture of the land if you want to acquire again for your country the distinguished place which it once gloriously occupied amongst the nations of the world—in those golden times when the Portuguese banner waved in all the regions of the East.

"Of myself I will only say, that I am anxious to carry out earnestly the task of the Government entrusted to me, and the single aim of my actions will invariably be regulated by love for my country and respect for the law."

AN EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me space for a few observations upon the balloon inflation of Saturday last. It does not follow that because the gas is bad for lifting, it is therefore bad for lighting; on the contrary, as the lifting power of the gas *decreases* so the lighting power *increases*. Therefore, I think, the Bombay gas consumers should not be dissatisfied, neither should your reporter be so severe upon the management of the Gas Company.

Had the inflation commenced at 9 o'clock, doubtless the balloon would have been fully inflated by the time advertised.

JOSEPH SIMMONS LYNN.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some remarks, regarding the supply and specific gravity of the gas used for inflating the balloon on Saturday, which appear in your account of the ascent in to-day's paper, are calculated, I fear, to convey an erroneous impression on the general public. I shall therefore thank you to allow me space in your columns to explain matters. First, as to the supply of gas. Only a 6-inch pipe conducts gas in the direction of the Lall Bagh, taken off the 24-inch main leading from the works to the Company. Had it been practicable to take the supply direct from this large main, a very short space of time would have sufficed to inflate the balloon. Again, the pipes laid within the garden did not reach the spot chosen for the ascent, and to make up the difference some 200 feet of India-rubber hose was used to convey the gas to the neck of the balloon, from the Company's valve. This hose when distended caused a back pressure, and consequently intercepted the free passage of gas through the cast iron pipes. Now, as to what your reporter terms "want of buoyancy" in the gas. The specific gravity of gas is a test of its quality; the heavier the gas the greater its illuminating power. The illuminating power of the gas manufactured on Saturday was equal to 14 candles, which gives a specific gravity equal to 0·430 (oil being 1·000); 12 candle gas gives 0·405, and 10 candle gas 0·380 and so on, the lower the illuminating power the lower the specific gravity. The latter quality of gas would have been the best for inflating the balloon, but unfortunately the worst for the purpose for which gas is manufactured by this Company.

WALTER SCOTT,
General Manager and Engineer,
Bombay, Nov. 26. Bombay Gas Company.

A HINDOO SCHOLAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The death of Mr. Bhavani Vishwanath Kanvidi took place a week ago at Palitana; he was a great English and Marathi scholar, and a writer of many Vernacular pamphlets, and some books on questions of historical interest and of social reform. As a student of astrology Mr. Bhavani was most distinguished. Having studied the whole of Indian literature on the subject, he was preparing to publish an elaborate treatise on this science, which, it may be said, is a special product of the Indian mind. Some time ago, he wrote a book on the Brahmin sects, a book written with the genius and care of a Pandit, in which he proved by citing numerous authorities that the extravagant claims to veneration set up by the chitpauns were entirely without foundation. With the knowledge of the Hindoo shastras he joined a wonderful command of the English language, and in this active and restless spirit met at once the humanity and goodness of a Dr. Bhau, the fearlessness of a Karsondas Mulji, and the temper and moderation of a Dadabhai Naoroji. As a lawyer, a merchant, a cautious reformer, a bold controversialist, he was equally known, and the extent of his reading and research may be judged from the fact that his private library is only inferior to that which was left at his death by his dear friend Dr. Bhau Daji. Engaged in theological and religious disputations, it was ordinary with him to send men or agents to different parts of the country to collect facts and information; and I am told by one who knows that even Dr. Bhau and Dr. Wilson, from the multiplicity of their business, were sometimes not so successful as this man was in his endeavours to discover the customs and usages of the old generations of the Hindoos from the dim and obscure records of the past. Besides writing in the newspaper already mentioned, he wrote also in the *Mitrodaya*, a paper which when united afterwards with the *Hindoo Reformer* had a most interesting history of its own. But this was only a small portion of his activity, for it may be said of him that he lived and maintained himself almost on literary work.

J. K. P.

LIEUT. GILL'S OVERLAND JOURNEY FROM SHANGHAI TO RANGOON.

(*Rangoon Daily Review*, Nov. 17.)

WE are indebted to the courtesy of Lieutenant Gill of the Royal Engineers for the following particulars of a journey from Shanghai to this place, just performed by him and Mr. Mesny of the China Service. Nothing official attaches to the journey, and Lieutenant Gill came out from England to Shanghai by himself with the object of undertaking it.

Shanghai was left in February last, and the journey to Hankow made in a steamer. It took four days. From Hankow Lieutenant Gill went to Chung Ching at the invitation of Mr. Baber, who, readers will remember, came here last year overland from China as a member of the Grosvenor Mission. Some days were passed with Mr. Baber and then a trip was made northwards for a little distance. At Tsi-liu-tsing, the fire wells were seen. These wells go down some 3,000 feet below the surface, and an inflammable gas finds its way out of them. It is supposed the strata has a bed of petroleum under it. There are brine wells also in the place, and these go down to about the same depth. The natives manufacture excellent salt out of the brine. From Tsi-liu tsing Mr. Gill went to Cheng-tu, from thence to Song-pan-ting on the borders of Coconcor, and on to Liung-ngan-fu. The return to Cheng-tu was made by a different route. Here Mr. Gill remained till he was joined by Mr. Mesny of the Chinese Service, and then the two began their long, perilous and arduous journey to Burma overland.

Chung-tu was left on the 10th of July or some four months ago, and on the 25th of the same month Ta-chien-lu was reached, distant about two hundred and ninty-one miles. Here the travellers met a body of Roman Catholics, and a French Roman Catholic Bishop from whom they received much kindness. After a halt of about a fortnight the station was left for Li-thang, which was made in two days. The next station was Ba-thang, some three hundred and seven miles from Ta-chin-lu, and this was reached on the 25th of August. Ba-thang is almost in the thirtieth degree of latitude and quite on the borders of Thibet. From Ba-thang the travellers went to Atun-tze, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles, which they reached on the 5th of September. Atun-tze was left on the 9th of September and Tailifu reached on the 27th of the same month, a distance of three hundred and sixty-one miles being traversed. From Talifu the next station was Man-wyne which they got to on the 24th October. Bhamo was reached on the 1st of this month, Mr. Cooper kindly sending on his boat to meet the intrepid tourists.

Mr. Gill speaks of the natives as quiet and far from hostile. But he describes that part of the journey from the point at which he was joined by Mr. Mesny, as very arduous, graphically comparing it to "continually going up a staircase." Roads there are none, the way consisting of mere tracks through a rocky, mountainous country. In the neighbourhood of Ba-thang ranges were crossed some fifteen thousand six hundred feet high. The scenery in this direction, and indeed all through, is said to be very pretty. The most common tree near Ba-thang was the pine, which in some places was seen in magnificent forests, and the trunks of many of which were about three feet in diameter. On their way down from Mandalay it is said these gentlemen were struck at the difference between the two political sections of the country—native and British Burma. In the latter the cultivated fields, smiling homesteads, and contented looks of the people offered a striking contrast to what obtained in the other.

A NEEDFUL EXPLANATION CALLED FOR.

(*Indian Daily News*.)

THE wreck and abandonment of a valuable ship and its stores, the sale of both a few days after for the trifling sum of Rs.4,300, after only one day's advertisement in the *Exchange Gazette*, the subsequent and easy recovery of the whole lot, and its eventual valuation at something like £15,000—these are items in a narrative which, anywhere told, would excite a good deal of healthy curiosity, and, in any perfectly healthy society, would also in all probability lead to prompt and searching enquiry into one or two rather important points. They are not, as the reader is aware, imaginary details, but the facts which make up the history of the County of Berwick on her present visit to Calcutta; and the points regarding which some kind of investigation seems to be called for, alike in the interests of ship owners and the consignees of Indian freights, are the character of the certificate upon which an easily recoverable and valuable property was hurriedly sold off as a wreck, and the omission of the agents of the vessel to resort, in the first instance, to those measures by which the final purchasers of the vessel at last recovered her, and the very simplicity of which at once recommends itself to the most ordinary intelligence. The position of the vessel, when finally recovered, must be seen to have been rather worse than when she was first abandoned; and if no advantage, which the purchasers took of the spring tides to float her off, was actually denied to those who might have utilised the intervening springs, some explanation will doubtless be forthcoming of the reason for which the agents of the vessel omitted to fulfil what to outsiders seems their obvious duty in the matter. But, after all, the loss of the owners, and the conduct of the agents, is in a certain sense a private matter, into which they may resent any kind of excessive public intrusion. If we choose to fling away a ship or two, they may say, because it furnishes us with amusement or excitement to do so, what is that to you? The argument is not, perhaps, a conclusive one; but it is not one either, for which a convincing answer can be provided offhand. The rights of private property certainly do extend to ships and stores, even though they may be worth a lakh and a half; and neglect of the owners' interest, if that were proved, is a matter lying a good deal between those owners and their agents in India. What, however, is a matter of serious importance to the whole shipping interest in Calcutta, as well as to an annually increasing number of foreign owners who send out freights to this port, is the character of the Lloyd's certificate on which final action is taken on valuable property. We have no reason of course for deciding offhand that Captain Stewart is not prepared to furnish an explanation that will satisfy all reasonable persons, but some days have elapsed since the account of the curious reverses of the County of Berwick was published, and we are sure that Captain Stewart, on thinking calmly over the matter, will allow that the necessary explanation is beginning to be a little over-due.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 25th November 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·928
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·4
Dew Point	73·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·777
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	78·9
General Direction of wind	N, NE, ENE, NNW, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	321.

BOMBAY.

THE following programme will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at the Apollo Bunder, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

March	....	....
Waltz	Perichole	Coote.
Quadrille	Barbe bleue	San Jean.
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Waltz	Novelleu	Gung'l.
Galop	Berlini	Michaelis.

HIGH COURT.—Mr. Justice Bayley being engaged in Chamber business all day yesterday, the Parsee breach of promise of marriage case was not called on, but will be resumed to-day.

A DISHONEST RECKLA DRIVER.—A reckla driver was yesterday fined Rs. 8, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for omitting to make over to the Commissioner of Police one parcel of wearing apparel and Re. 1-4 in cash left by the owner in his public conveyance.

GAMBLERS.—Mobaruck Syud and ten other Mahomedans were yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee, No. 1 Rs. 10, and the rest Rs. 5 each, on being convicted of gaming in a common gaming house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, kept by the first defendant.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo, named Brijbhowan Gangadass, was fined Rs. 30 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of giving a false description of goods brought by him for transmission by railway.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, on view of the body of Shapoorjee Hormusjee, about 44 years of age, who was a bill collector in the office of Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit. Deceased appears to have taken a quantity of arsenic, from the effects of which he expired yesterday morning. The verdict was one of suicide.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Musjid Railway Station, on view of the body of a Hindoo woman. It appears the deceased, while attempting to cross the line at this station, was knocked down and run over by an engine of a goods train, causing instantaneous death. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE LATE COLLISION NEAR SHOLAPORE.—We hear from Sholapore that W. H. Crowe, Esq., C. S., the Joint Session Judge of Sholapore, has sentenced Alfred Simpson to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default one month's simple imprisonment. It will be remembered that Simpson was the engine driver in charge of a down goods train which about two months ago ran into another train at the first station on this side of Sholapore. He is an excellent driver, but had been on duty twenty-four hours. He took charge of the train which caused the accident, because there was no other Sholapore driver present at Decksal at the time, and he fell asleep. There was a great deal to urge in extenuation of the offence. The native fireman was fined Rs. 10; in default one month's imprisonment.

MAJOR MANT, R. E., who is still, we believe, on the establishment of the Bombay Public Works Department, and who has been only lent to Bengal, has been recalled by Sir Richard Temple to his own Presidency where he is required to design a palace for the Gaekwar at Baroda, and cultivate high art generally under Sir Richard's auspices. Wherever he goes the gallant Major will carry with him the good wishes of a large circle of friends in Calcutta; as an architect his work in Bengal will be best remembered by the Maharajah's Palace at Durbunga, the Northbrook Hall at Dacca, the Temple Medical School at Patna, the various buildings at the Zoological Gardens, and the Lecture Theatre at the Campbell Medical Hospital in Calcutta.—*Indian Daily News*.

SURGEON-MAJOR LYON has published his papers and tables relating to diet in a small pamphlet. Professional information on this subject is so scattered and so difficult to transpose to Indian requirements that Dr. Lyon's "Food Tables" will be found extremely useful.—*Pioneer*.

ART TASTE IN INDIA.—"An article in the *Bombay Gazette* on 'English Celebrities in India,' opens with a notice of the warm reception accorded Madame Arabella Goddard and Charles Mathews, in the various Presidency towns and the Mofussil of India. The *Gazette* expresses its belief that the people of England 'are now perceiving that it is an excellent field for high class public amusements, and there promises now to be a yearly influx of celebrated performers in various departments of life. It has frequently surprised us how the professionals of England were so long in discovering the remunerative capabilities of this country, for there can be no doubt that when a celebrated performer of any kind comes here, he will have no reason to grumble at his reception.' We are not disposed to dispute the position taken up by our Bombay contemporary, at the same time we believe that for one person who would pay to hear the celebrated pianiste, a hundred would pay to see a mountebank, or an equestrian troupe, especially if there were a few nimble nudities of the softer sex flying through hoops. We remember some years ago when a gifted violinist paid Colombo a visit, he played to about half a dozen persons in the Council Chamber, at the same time, to our shame and sorrow be it said, hundreds were flocking to the Racquet Court to witness the sommersaults of a troupe of acrobats!"—*Ceylon Examiner*.

AN IMPORTANT POSTAL REFORM.—A most important innovation has been made in the work of the Post Office of India. This department is about to become a parcel carrying concern and a collector of tradesmen's accounts. From the 1st of December next the Post Office will despatch any parcel not exceeding 50lbs. weight to any address, and will not deliver it until the value declared by the sender is paid by the addressee; and the money is then handed to the addressor after two per cent. has been deducted by the Post Office for the trouble they have taken. Thus, supposing a lady at Poona suddenly falls short of white kid gloves, she may telegraph for them to a firm in Bombay who, we will suppose, have never heard of her, and under ordinary circumstances would require cash or a reference. By the new arrangement, however, they will be able with safety to send the gloves by post, writing outside the parcel "value Rs. 48," or whatever the price may be. On the arrival of the parcel at Poona the Post Master will at once advise the addressee that a parcel has arrived which will be delivered on payment of the sum named on the parcel. This being done, the Post Master of Poona advises the Post Master at Bombay that the money has been paid; and the latter hands over the money to the firm less two per cent. commission. Fifty pounds avoirdupois is a great weight to send through the post, and as the authorities guarantee safe delivery, we should like to know how they will do in the case of bonnets, and other frail articles? There can be no doubt that much extra work will be entailed upon the Post Office Department, but the boon to the trading public will be so great that it ought to override all difficulties. It is a new idea, and we believe it is due to an Indian Post Office official.

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th November 1877 was 47,853 maunds and in money Rs. 6,148. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1876 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 17th Nov. 1877.	Week ending 18th Nov. 1876.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight	Mds 6,257	Mds 17,470	...	Mds 11,213
Amount	Rs. 4,041	Rs. 13,802	...	Rs. 9,761
GRAIN—				
Weight	Mds 1,56,533	Mds 89,901	Mds 66,632	...
Amount	Rs. 44,899	Rs. 28,014	Rs. 16,885	...
JAGREE—				
Weight	Mds 8,356	Mds 12,781	...	Mds 4,425
Amount	Rs. 2,191	Rs. 4,436	...	Rs. 2,245
OPIUM—				
Weight	Mds 125	Mds 532	...	Mds 407
Amount	Rs. 317	Rs. 1,366	...	Rs. 1,049
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight	Mds 7,624	Mds 7,997	...	Mds 373
Amount	Rs. 8,111	Rs. 7,992	Rs. 119	...
SALT—				
Weight	Mds 31,372	Mds 16,448	Mds 14,924	...
Amount	Rs. 7,158	Rs. 3,220	Rs. 3,938	...
SEEDS—				
Weight	Mds 3,581	Mds 21,720	..	Mds 18,139
Amount	Rs. 1,239	Rs. 6,168	..	Rs. 4,929
SUGAR—				
Weight	Mds 5,194	Mds 4,059	Mds 1,135	...
Amount	Rs. 2,918	Rs. 2,385	Rs. 533	...
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight	Mds 85,859	Mds 86,140	...	Mds
Amount	Rs. 33,761	Rs. 31,099	Rs. 2,662	...
TOTAL—				
Weight	Mds 3,04,901	Mds 2,57,048	Mds 47,853	...
Amount	Rs. 1,04,630	Rs. 98,482	Rs. 6,148	...

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENT.

ON Saturday next Mr. Simmons Lynn will make another balloon ascent from the Lall Bagh Gardens, when it may be confidently expected that, from the experience gained last Saturday, the time fixed for the ascent will be punctually observed.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. BANGALORE, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Capt Newbigging and Lieut Bernard.
For Brindisi—Major Genl H P DeTeissier.
For Venice—Lieut E P Leach and Mr D Bell.
For Aden—Surgeon General Moore and Lieut Williams.

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE CRICKET CLUB.

A CRICKET match will be played to-day between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsee Cricket Club. This will be the third time these two clubs have met in friendly contest this season. A good match may be anticipated, as both sides will no doubt fight hard. Tuesday next it will be resumed. Play commences on both days at 10-30. The players from the Parsee Club are, with the exception of one, the same who went to Akola a few days ago.

Gymkhana Eleven.

Dr. Maule.	C. S. Lyon.
W. M. Tennent	F. C. Macrae.
C. R. Michael.	W. Lang.
F. Francis.	M. E. Rayner, 66th Regt
M. R. Wyer.	T. H. Moore,
N. R. Oliver.	

Parsees.

Jamsetjee M. Patel	Rustomjee Furdoonjee
Sorabjee Bezonjee	Merwanjee E D. Dachabjee
Ardeshir C Major	Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy
Bomanjee Bhikajee	Dorabjee E Dbarwar
Rustomjee J Kapadia	Bezonjee H Reporter.
Ardeshir R Libawalla	

Digitised with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Homeward Mails, via Brindisi, which left Bombay on the 5th inst., were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, Nov. 24, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed steady.
The London Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollers	5½d.
Bar Silver	54½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96⅝
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	106½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8¾
4 per cent. Government Securities	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89½
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10
Chartered do. do.	£21 10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£27-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£37

Glandinorwig has arrived from Bombay.
Nebo and Shetburn have left for Bombay via Sue Canal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday:—

	Latest Date. Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
From United Kingdom—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	26th— 9-36 a.m.	1 23
„ Turkey (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)	26th— 2-25 p.m.	0 47
From Continent of Europe—		
Via Teheran (perfect)	25th— 7-58 p.m.	nil.
„ Turkey (perfect)	25th— 2 30 p.m.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)	26th—10-55 a.m.	nil.
From America—		
Via Teheran (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Turkey (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Suez (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
From China—		
Via Amoor (perfect)—	nil.	nil.
„ Singapore (perfect)	26th— 5-20 p.m.	nil.
From Australia—		
Via Singapore—Interrupted	nil.	nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Max. Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Min. Mts.
From Calcutta	2	8	0	6
„ Galle	nil.		nil.	
„ Kurrachee	1	20	0	1
„ Madras	0	37	0	5

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. „ 6 months' sight	1s. 9¼d.	„
Credits „ 3 „ „	1s. 9 3 16d.	„
Documents „ 3 „ „	1s. 9¼d.	

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the Mail and other Steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Overland Summary with Supplement (Indian Postage free)....Rs. 12
Single Copy....As. 4

It is reported that Mr. H. Bell, the Legal Remembrancer of the High Court, Calcutta, takes a month's leave, preparatory to retirement, from the 1st of December, and that Mr. H. T. Prinsep will succeed him.

Mr. E. C. George will take over charge of the office of Post Master of Calcutta from Mr. Alpin on the 1st proximo, when the latter will proceed to join his new appointment of Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind.

The *Indian Mirror* announces that it has been definitely settled that Lord Ulick Browne is to be Colonel Keatinge's successor as Chief Commissioner of Assam. The rumour is as yet unconfirmed in quarters where the fact, if true, would probably be known.

It is said that, in addition to the departure of Mr. Howell, the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department becomes vacant by the return of Mr. Lindsay Neil to the Central Provinces, and will be filled by Mr. F. C. Daukes from the Foreign Office, Mr. Daukes's place at the Foreign Office being filled by Mr. H. M. Durand, 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

It is said that, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera in certain districts along the Jubbulpore railway line in the Central Provinces, three Assistant Surgeons have been ordered from the Presidency to proceed at once to the affected districts on special duty, as a temporary arrangement, in conformity with a telegram received from the Chief Commissioner.

We regret to learn that a sad catastrophe occurred at Burdwan on Saturday last. It being the anniversary of the Maharajah's birthday His Highness entertained a large number of European and native friends at a grand ball and supper. There was also a pyrotechnic display, to witness which a number of the guests seated themselves in a large shamianah. Guided by some unlucky hand, a sky rocket suddenly fell among them and an alarm of fire was raised. A general panic ensued, and it was found that Mrs. Millar's dress was in flames. In spite of all the prompt assistance rendered the lady was seriously burnt. One of her children was also injured about the arm. The Civil Surgeon and His Highness's personal medical attendant, who were present, rendered every assistance, but the lady continues in a precarious state.

A warrant has been applied for, in a Calcutta Police Court, on behalf of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, against Mr. Lovejoy, late their timber and machinery foreman, with cheating them out of Rs. 30,000 from time to time since 1874. The case for the prosecution is that the accused made out bills for articles purchased and drew larger amounts than he paid for them. The application for a warrant was made, because a summons which had been previously obtained could not be served, the accused having absconded to Chandernagore.

The Jhin-jhini, or pricking disease, which caused some alarm amongst the natives in parts of Madras and Orissa last year, is reported to have made its appearance in the southern part of Sylhet.

The Maharajah of Kerowlie is evidently a man of many woes. Besides being troubled with a bankrupt treasury and an obstinate claimant to the chiefship, he is not very happy in his domestic arrangements. Shortly after his succession to the *guddee*, he was compelled to appeal to the Political Agent at his Court for protection from the insults of his wives. Unconscious though they must have been of the scriptural injunction, it appears that his ladies were in the habit of throwing fire on His Highness's head as he passed under the zenana. They were accordingly informed that such annoyances would henceforth be considered "tantamount to rebellion," and were thus induced to desist from overt insults at least. The Royal victim plaintively declares of these Xantippes, "If they were men, I would know what to do; but they are women. And I do fear women."

We understand that the Government of India, in the Military Department, have sanctioned the grant of a deputation allowance of Rs. 250 a month, and the actual travelling expenses incurred by him, in addition to the pay and allowances of his substantive appointment, to Commander G. T. Robinson, the then Superintendent of the Bombay, and now of the Bengal Marine, while on special duty as a member of the Marine Committee held at Simla.

Remembering the recent agitation in Bombay against the proposition for opening the Victoria Gardens on certain nights of the week for musical entertainments, the following remarks, taken from the *Daily Telegraph*, upon a similar question raised in London, have a close bearing upon the action taken here when the above proposition was under discussion:—"In what consists the abstract wickedness of music and dancing? The question is well worth asking; since the authorities to whom a clumsy system of legislation has surrendered the control of the amusements of the people seem primarily imbued with a conviction that music is an immoral art, and that dancing is a performance directly leading to perdition. At the recent meeting of the Surrey Sessions Bench, a licence for music and dancing for a tavern in Trinity-road, Wandsworth, was applied for. It was shown there was no intention to turn the place into a music-hall—what harm would there have been if such an intention existed?—and that the landlord only sought permission to have an occasional dance. The licence was refused, A similar fate met the petition for a music and dancing licence for a tavern at Tooting, and for a public-house at Dockhead, the landlord of which distinctly stated that he did not want to promote dancing, but that three clubs were held at his house, and that he simply wished to allow the members to have the facility of a pianoforte accompaniment when they sang songs, without being open to the risk of prosecution from the police. A like denial met the request for a music licence only for a skating rink which has been constructed at great expense, which had been visited during the last six months by more than sixty five thousand persons, and the proprietor of which has received a testimonial from the respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, declaratory of the decorous manner in which the rink was conducted. It was expressly represented that no 'sensational' entertainments would be given if the licence were granted, and that the most exciting performance would be those of a brass band at a few flower shows during the summer. Summing up the list of refusals, we have again to ask—in what consists the wickedness of music and dancing? It is worth noticing, that while the Surrey Rhadamanthuses were thus sternly discouraging harmony and saltation, 'several licences were renewed and many transfers were arranged.' The Bench, which pounced on the licensed victuallers who craved permission to have a pianoforte and a dance now and then, smiled on the mere gin-seller. As it is in Surrey so it is in Middlesex. Innocent entertainments are systematically inhibited by the magistracy, but local influence is rarely unsuccessful in obtaining the renewal or the transfer of licences for the most profligate dram shops."

Mr. Blanford, the head of the Indian Meteorological Department, fully recognizing the value of intelligent and accurate observations by amateurs, as well as by paid observers, has prepared a most useful work, "The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum." In the first part of the work, he explains fully the construction and use of the various instruments employed, and gives ample instructions for taking the necessary observations, and preserving the instruments in proper working order. This is followed by an interesting account of all the more prominent features of the meteorology of India, with a clear explanation, so far as the present state of the science permits, of the causes of the phenomena. The connection and relation between the meteorological characteristics, and the geographical features of India, are fully brought out in a valuable chapter, describing the physical features of the country. It gives a clearer and more systematic account of the chief natural features of the country than is to be found in any work on India. The latter part of the work is devoted to suggestions for further investigation, in which amateurs may most usefully assist. In this final chapter, Mr. Blanford states that his object is "to suggest certain fields of enquiry in which amateurs, if so disposed, may render good service, and which demand that knowledge and judgment, which are hardly to be looked for elsewhere than in men of science, whether professionals or amateurs. That the latter may contribute work of the highest value to the advancement of meteorology is proved by the labours of such men as James Prinsep, Colonel Sykes, General R. Strachey, or Mr. Henessey; and it is to be hoped that others may yet tread on their footsteps, doing their work with the same intelligence of purpose, the same keen questioning search for the exploration of the obscure, and for laws which are unknown, as have prompted these and similar worthies in the pioneering days of Indian science."

Liberian coffee is said to have been a great success in the Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Gardens, and the active Secretary has recently supplied the American missionaries at Tonghoo with some plants; so it is to be hoped the plant may prove as successful as the cinchona planted on the Tonghoo hills some years ago. When the Tonghoo railway is opened, there will be a rapid outlet for all the produce that can be grown there.

THE DRAINAGE COMMISSION.

(Continued from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Jolley was next examined as follows:—

By the President—You are Second Assistant Master Attendant, I think? A—Yes. Q—Could you favour the Commission with any information with reference to the state of the currents to the north of the island, about Mahim, Worlee, and Love Grove? A—I have merely a knowledge of the set of the tide. Q—Not of the currents? A—Well, just before the break of the monsoon, in the latter part of May and the beginning of June, the current sets to the northward off the port and near the harbour's mouth. Q—At what state of the tide is that? A—At all states of the tide there is a current there. Q—The general current is to the north? A—Yes; directly at the harbour's mouth, the strong tides overpower the current. Q—It is in that direction for two months just preceding the monsoon? A—That current prevails until the very heavy rains up-country fill the rivers and cause a reaction. Q—And, then? A—Then the set tends to the southward, after the rivers begin to fill. Q—So that there are only two months in the year? A—Yes, when there is a northerly set. Q—Will you explain to the Commission, please, the currents along the foreshore of the harbour at all states of the tide? A—Yes. I may observe that the flood tide commences at Kennery, say half an hour before it reaches the Outer Lightship. It sets about N. half W. off the port, and as it passes the mouth of the harbour it tends more to the eastward. Within 4 or 5 miles of the Outer Lightship, the indraught affects the tide and it begins to draw more to the eastwards; that affects its natural set north and south, coastwise. Q—It sets in towards the shore? A—It sets into Back Bay. The first of the tide sets into Back Bay, and then it curves round the Prongs and sets away in a south-easterly direction. There used to be an inlet for it into the harbour before the Colaba Causeway blocked it up. It was open from the Cooperage to Colaba, and I am informed the tide went through there with a great rush. Now, there being no inlet, when the Bay begins to fill, it comes out again and goes round the Prongs, and as the tide strengthens it tends more easterly, and gets north-easterly as the reef becomes covered. Q—And afterwards? A—The tide runs up then. It is much earlier at the Prongs Lighthouse than it is at Bombay, and earlier at Bombay than Mazagon; the difference is sometimes an hour,—the difference in tide. And when the ebb tide makes out, there is a slight off-set from the foreshore of Bombay till you get from half to three-quarters of a mile out from the shore when the ebb tide begins to set westerly, and as the reef opens it becomes more westerly. From the Middle Ground Battery, for instance, where the flood tide begins to set from the S. W. the ebb tide runs further to the north. The ebb and flood tides are not on opposite points. Then the tide sets down the reef; the first of the ebb tide goes well away to the westward, to the northward with all. Q—The ebb? A—Yes, it closes round the reef till it meets the general run of the tide off the port, and then it is carried away gradually to the southward, say it goes to W. S. W., and as it gradually gets out it goes to S. W. The fishing stakes, five or six miles from the Outer Lightship are placed, directly across the tide in that particular part of the harbour's mouth, and they lie about N. W. and by W. Q—The information you have favoured the Commission with is from your knowledge of the harbour from piloting ships in and out? A—Yes, I was some 18 years a pilot, and have been connected with the pilot service 25 or 26 years, and with the Government service 35 years. Q—Have you made any float experiments? A—No, I have seen some made. Q—By whom? A—I forget by whom; but they were to the north of the harbour, towards Butchers' Island. Q—You have not seen any near the Lighthouse? A—No, not at the harbour's mouth. I have seen some diagrams of the tidal sets made by Mr. Russell Aitken, I think, many years ago; but I merely saw them on a chart or plan. Q—You did not see them being carried out? A—No, I did not see them being carried out.

By Mr. Hart—In Mr. Walton's report, he says facts have proved that Mr. Rawlinson's statement, that the ebb tide (?) would bring the sewage into the harbour and it would remain there, is strictly accurate. Do you think that is likely? Do you think that objects such as boats getting adrift in the harbour would remain in the harbour? A—I think not. I think they would go to sea and would be carried across to the eastern shore with the flood tide. If it was the last half of the ebb, the flood tide would pick them up and carry them to the eastern shore. The first of the flood tide comes in from the N. W. and tends to the S. E. As the tide strengthens, it naturally goes up the harbour. Q—Floats would not be likely to come up the harbour from the Outer Lightship? A—I think not, unless affected by the wind; not from the ordinary set of the tide or current. I have invariably noticed, since I have been Harbour Master, that when buoys have broken adrift, they have generally gone across to the eastern shore. Q—At what time of the tide have they broken adrift? A—I cannot say at what particular time of the tide they have broken adrift, but I have generally found them on the eastern shore. Q—But, showing much surface above the water they may have been materially affected, by the wind. You do not say the set of the tide took them there? A—I cannot say it was the set of the tide. When they do break loose it is generally in the S. W. monsoon. It is not often, but they do occasionally. Q—Great quantities of night-soil, as you know, are thrown out at Carnac Bunder; do you find it anywhere on the shore? A—The whole of the mud in the Port Trust Basin is impregnated with night-soil. In pulling a boat at low water when there is just sufficient water to float the boat, the oars stir up the mud and cause a very offensive smell. The mud of all the basins between the Carnac Bunder and Mazagon is impregnated with night soil.

By Mr. Bell—Do we understand you to say that at no state of the tide is there a current along the shore,—from the Prongs into the harbour, close in shore? A—On a few days in the year, there is a flood setting directly from the Outer Lightship to the Old Colaba Lighthouse; but only for a few days in the year. I think about April or May, the flood tide always sets eastward. Q—I am not speaking of the flood particularly; but at no state of the tides, do we understand you to say, there is any current close in to the shore? A—There is none that I am aware of. Q—Well, we will leave out the word current, and say eddies or sets of the tide;—do we understand you to say there is nothing of the kind close into the shore? A—I do not know of any. Q—You have never noticed any? A—I have never noticed any.

By the President—In piloting ships in and out of the harbour, Mr. Jolley, you keep to the eastward of the Inner Light? A—Yes. Q—Is that in consequence of the water between the Inner Light and Colaba being very shoal? A—The ground is foul, rocky, and dangerous for a ship to cross over. Q—And shoal? There is not enough water, is there? A—No. In taking a ship out during the S. W. monsoon, the object is to keep as far to the west as is prudent, because the ebb tide is much stronger there than it is on the other shore and it makes earlier. Just clear of the S. E. Prong, the two tides meet—the tide from the rivers and from the harbour, and there is a great commotion in the S. W. monsoon till the stronger tide carries the other away with it westerly; the stronger the freshes, the more westerly they set. In strong freshes after very heavy rains, I have seen the ebb tide set W. S. W., say a mile from the Inner Lightship.

By Mr. Bell—Then, under no condition of the tide would you ever expect floats set adrift at the Prongs to be found inside the harbour? A—Yes, with the flood tide they would go somewhat to the eastward and then north north-eastward. At half flood they would go E. N. E. across the harbour, and set quite into the fairway, and would tend away to the N. E. Q—And return in the same direction? A—They would return more westerly. The ebb tide runs more westerly than the flood tide. At half tide, it would go to the eastward first of all and a little to the northward with all, and as it got into the fair way it would go to the N. E., and it would naturally return more westerly. Q—A long shore? A—Well, it would not fetch the shore, but it would come down towards the S. E. Prong. I do not think it would go near the Lighthouse. I think it would set out across the reef. It would set westerly and come down to westward of where it first started into the fairway. Q—Then will you sketch out on this map what you think will be the course of a constant stream of sewage delivered at the Prongs? A—At the beginning of the flood it would go in this direction (pointing to the map). Q—Right into the harbour? A—Yes, and then it would come back, say from there (pointing to the map). Q—From opposite the Fort? A—Yes, and it would come down probably to westward of the same track and go out. Q—That is to say there would be a river of sewage flowing up into the harbour and returning? A—Yes, with the flood tide it would go up the harbour. Q—Would not this river of sewage, when it got to what you describe as the turning point, be caught by the current flowing more to the north, and come in towards the shore? A—I don't think so, because it is carried by a cross set so far to the eastward that it does not get into this tide—it goes outside the Inner Lightship. Q—What is the direction of the current here? Is there a current in this part of the harbour at all? A—There is no current. Q—Still water? Oh! there is a tide; sometimes as much as 3 or 4 knots; a strong flood tide will run 3 knots.

By the President—But if it continues with a northerly set it must ultimately (impinge on the shore about the Mazagon docks? A—I do not think it would go that far up, starting with the half flood. Q—If it started at the beginning of the flood? A—Then, it might go right up to Mazagon.

By Mr. Bell—More in a westerly direction? A—Yes, the longer it has to run, the more it draws up. The tide at Mazagon is north and south, and between the shipping it is N. and by E. half E. and N. N. E.; in the middle ground, it tends a quarter of a point to the eastward. A mile in the middle ground makes a difference of a point or a point and-a-half in the state of the tide. Certainly, I do not think letting out sewage at any time of the flood tide would be correct. Q—Do you think it would prove a nuisance? A—On the last of the flood, I would not think very much of it because it would not get any distance before the ebb tide would carry it out again. I think the sewage should be let out on the first of the ebb, and not any time of the flood, because if it is let out on the flood tide, it will naturally go up the harbour. Q—Would it at any time of the tides tend towards Back Bay? A—Not by letting it out to the eastward of the Prongs Lighthouse. I do not think it would ever come into Back Bay. Q—Assuming that there is an uninterrupted flow day and night? A—I do not think that it would go into Back Bay. I think the point extends far enough out to avoid anything like that. It would not go into Back Bay unless driven in by the wind. Q—It might be driven in by the wind? A—Any ordure floating on the surface of the water might be driven in by the wind. Q—You would not approve of sewage being discharged there, as far as the health of the town is concerned? A—Not on the flood tide. I think if it was discharged at any part of the ebb the first of the flood would always carry it far enough to the east and the first ebb tide would carry it out again.

By the President—You do not know of any inshore current above the outfall? A—No, as I say, when the flood rises, every foot of tide that rises tends gradually to the northward. Directly you get away to the west of the reef, you lose the strong offset; in fact, there is a southerly tendency. I have known very still water just outside when there has been a strong spring tide running. It is quite possible, if sewage is discharged here at all times of the flood, that some would find its way on to the foreshore of Colaba.

Mr. G. Ormiston was next examined:—

By the President—You are a Civil Engineer, I think, and Engineer to the Port Trust? A—Yes, I am the Resident Engineer of the Port Trust. Q.—Will you kindly explain the currents along the foreshore of the harbour? A.—The observations which have been taken in connection with works along the foreshore have been from Mazagon down as far as the Apollo Bunder. There were some observations taken in Back Bay for the purpose of ascertaining the direction and speed of the currents but they are not quite complete, because it was so stormy at the time that the man had to abandon his post before getting a complete record. Those observations were taken, not by sending a float adrift and following it and noting the speed and the angles it took, but simply by fixing on a central point and sending out a float at different intervals with a fine cord attached which was marked in lengths, the time being taken in which certain lengths ran out. I have here a plan on a scale of 1,500 ft. to an inch, with the results of these observations marked upon it. One point from which they were taken is between the Prongs and the old Colaba Lighthouse; another point is at the entrance to Back Bay, in the deepest part; and the third is off Malabar Point. The length of the lines represents the speed, the longest line showing the greatest speed, and the direction of the lines shows the different directions of the currents. The red lines show the flood tide, and the black lines the ebb tide. Here is one black line on the flood tide (pointing to the map), which shows that the set up the coast was stronger than the ebb tide up to that time—till the first quarter of the ebb, and then it got strong enough to run down. This other observation shows that both the ebb and flow is out of the Bay at this particular point. Any matter coming to this point would not get into the bay, but would flow out on either the ebb or flood tide. Q—The southerly set would not be carried into the bay, but would pass it? A.—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Then that would lead you to infer that no deposit could be carried down the coast from the north into Back Bay? A—No. Q—How do you account for the sand near the shore, which seems to be increasing year by year? A—The sand on the foreshore is simply deposit from the water. One twenty-five thousandth part of the bulk of the water here is solid, and that is gradually depositing itself. It is so small and so fine that it cannot deposit itself on the coast because the very slightest current carries it away, but where the water is so dead as in Back Bay, it does deposit itself. Q—How does it find its way in? A—It is from a set at the south, I fancy, more than anywhere else. At this particular point, where there is slack water at the turn of the tide, it would throw straight into the Bay; it is all filled from this direction. Q—These experiments of yours would lead you to believe that sewage discharged at this point (shown to the witness on the map), at whatever state of the tide would be carried into Back Bay; that a deposit of sewage might be formed in any part of Back Bay? A—No, I do not think there would be, because, though this shows the direction of the current running into Back Bay, besides water will get into Back Bay by other channels, it is so slow,—at the very best it is not half a mile an hour. Q—You know for a fact that there is a great deposit of sand accumulating there, and if sand gets there, don't you suppose that sewage floating in the water at the same point would be deposited with the sand? A—I don't know I am sure; it depends altogether on the depth. Q—What would you infer from your experiments? A—Water must get into Back Bay somehow or other, and if the water is charged with sewage, it must deposit it, I suppose, in the same way as it deposits the sand.

By the President—As we have it on evidence here that there is a current which sets round the Prongs to the north, and as sand is known to deposit itself in large quantities in Back Bay, would not sewage also, at that particular state of the tide, find its way in with the sand—which, like the sewage, is held in suspension,—and deposit in Back Bay? A—Yes, if the sewage is suspended in the water, I should imagine it would, to some extent.

By Mr. Hart—Don't you think the deposit of sand is chiefly from the slash of the waves on the rocks smashing up the shells? A—It is all shelly sand; but I do not know. There is only about 2 feet of sand, and then there is mud.

By the President—And what is the colour of the mud? A—Black mud. Large quantities of sand have been removed, and we usually find that in the monsoon the holes are filled up again more rapidly than in the dry weather.

By Mr. Bell—The sand is accumulating quicker than it is carried away? A—Well, I suppose it will go on accumulating up to a certain extent.

By the President—During what month were these experiments made? A—At the end of December 1875. They were not completed on account of the heavy sea there was there at the time. Q—In December? A—Yes, the man said he was very nearly drowned. Q—What was the cause of a heavy sea there in December? A—There was a strong south-westerly breeze coming in at the time. Q—In December? A—Yes, on the 29th December. That is what he said. He was one of my surveyors. He said the wind was from west to south-west. Q—And was the weather exceptional when these observations were taken? A—I don't know; I don't think it was. Q—Or was it a fair representation of the sort of weather we have here during the N. E. monsoon—*i. e.*, from October to May? A—I think it was fair enough. Q—A fairly representative trial with the kind of weather we have? A—It may possibly have been an exceptional day, because some days you get very heavy weather, and at other times it is absolutely calm. I have seen it calm on the other side of the harbour near Kennery, and coming back, our boat has been nearly swamped by high waves. Q—Was the wind from the N. W? A—Coming in from the westward, I have another plan here which shows the currents opposite the Apollo Bunder. (Produces plan.) Q—When was this taken? A—In April 1872. The ebb tides are much stronger in the harbour than the flood tides are.

By Mr. Hart—The length of these lines also represents the speed, I suppose, and the direction of the currents? A—Yes, they are quite true up and down the foreshore.

By Mr. Bell—What is the direction of those lines with regard to the coast line—the foreshore? A—They are almost due north and south and north-east and south-west. Then, again, I have records of some observations taken 10 years ago, in front of the Elphinstone Reclamation. (Plan produced.) These lines also indicate direction and speed. Q—Those experiments lead you to believe that there is a strong current up and down along the shore? A—Yes. Q—North and south? A—Yes. Q—With the ebb and flow of the tide? A—Yes. Q—Close in shore? A—Yes. That is, it follows the line of the reclamation. It is trained down past the line of the Elphinstone Estate frontage. Q—Do you know how far southward those currents extend?

Mr. Ormiston—In the harbour.

Mr. Bell—In the harbour, yes. As far out as the Prongs?

Mr. Ormiston—I have not taken them any further than the Apollo Bunder; but they run true as far as the present Lighthouse, from my own observation. Q—From your own experience, you think there are currents running north and south? A—Yes. Q—Strong currents? A—Yes. Q—Close in shore? A—Well, you can't say closer in shore than the line of the Oyster Rock. I have not experienced them closer in. Q—How close in is that? A—About a quarter of a mile. Q—And do these currents you speak of extend as far as the Lighthouse? A—Yes, they do; very strong currents. Q—Then you have some knowledge of the currents of the harbour of Bombay. Will you tell us what you would expect would be the consequence of a stream of sewage flowing uninterruptedly, 24 hours daily, from near the Colaba Lighthouse? Do you think it would find its way, at any time of the tide, into the harbour? A—It would find its way into the harbour. On the beginning of the flood, it would go towards the N.-E., across the mouth of the harbour, and it would pass up the harbour, following the deepest line of contours, till it was caught by the return tide. Q—Would it return on the same lines? A—In all probability it would, because the deepest contours are in the centre. Q—What do you think would be the direction on half tide? A—It would be much in the same direction, but more to the north. Q—More towards the centre of the harbour? A—Yes, it sweeps in more towards the centre of the harbour. Q—And do you think it at all likely that the sewage of Bombay discharged at this point would prove a nuisance at all, as far as the harbour is concerned? A—Well, I am not prepared to make any statement on that point. I do not think there have been sufficient experiments made to show the actual position in which a float would be found. To test the action of the tide on a continuous flow of sewage, a float ought to be followed backward and forward tide after tide. Q—I understood you to say that at some particular state of the tide the great bulk of the sewage would be found in mid-harbour. Now, don't you think that would prove a great nuisance? A—No, I do not think it would be found where all the ships lie. It would follow the deepest contours of the harbour, which are about half way between the mainland and the island of Bombay, about 3 miles out. Q—You think that at no state of the tide it would be found amongst the shipping? A—I don't think it would; not to a serious extent. There might be times when sewage might be detected, but I think not to any serious extent.

By Mr. Hart—Of course you have observed the sewage discharged from the Carnac Bunder outlet? A—Yes, several times. Q—How far out is it perceptible?

Mr. Ormiston—The smell?

Mr. Hart—Yes, and the appearance?

Mr. Ormiston—Well, the water is coloured about 600 or 700 feet below the outfall.

By Mr. Hart—Chiefly below it? A—Yes. I have seen it up above, but that was before the Municipality arranged to pump the whole of it out during the night and on the ebb tide. The smell is perceptible 700 ft. below the outfall, and at night 1,000 ft. My people living in boats do not complain of it beyond 1,000 ft. off, but they do complain 500 or 600 ft. off. Q—There is a practical nuisance about 1,000 ft. from the outlet? A—Yes. Q—Have you observed any deposit in front of the outlet? A—There is no deposit in front of the outlet. The tide is too strong to allow any deposit to remain there. In front, it is all hard rock or moorum. Q—But you think there is sewage deposit in the basins to the south? A—To the southward, there is deposit in the basins. To the northward, in the Nicol Basin,—which is the next one to the north—the deposit has been found by accurate levels to be at the rate of 1½ in. per annum, which might be accounted for quite well by the *cutchra* and rubbish thrown out from the boats which use that basin. But there is no doubt that the mud at the entrance to the basin smells pretty strong; and half way up the basin and at the top the smell is still perceptible. In the basin further north, the Musjid Basin, the smell of the mud in front is about as bad as that at the back of the Nicol Basin, not very offensive, and if you take mud from the top of Musjid Basin it is tolerably sweet and no worse than any other mud that has no chance of being affected by night-soil. In the corner to the southward of the night soil pipe, there is a large deposit of most foul-smelling mud. I have got some here. (A tin full of mud produced.)

By the President—Is it all that colour—jet black? A—Yes, jet black. And if you go down 1,000 ft. below that, you find it is still impregnated to some extent with sulphuretted hydrogen; but at a distance of 15,000 ft. nearly all trace of it has disappeared. There, you can hardly smell it; the mud has become comparatively sweet again.

By Mr. Hart—Do you ever notice any nuisance from the Mint outlet? A—You can just notice a slight smell of sewer gases when you happen to be close to it; but that is all. There is no very bad smell from it; and outside of it there is no deposit at all; it is quite hard ground outside. Within 60 ft. of it, you don't find mud at all; and it does not smell particularly. Q—In your experience of the Lighthouse, of course numerous things must have been washed away accidentally? A—Yes. Q—Have you any knowledge of what direction they took—where they were found again? A—I never knew of anything being found again. Q—They probably went to sea? A—Very likely, or if they went on shore, they would probably be used up by the people who found them. They were handy things, such as planks, &c. Q—They probably were not thrown on the Colaba shore? A—No, I never heard of anything being thrown on the Colaba shore. Once, in the beginning of the monsoon, a boat broke adrift, and it was found on the rocks just off Colaba, at the entrance to Back Bay. It was swept right across.

By the President—What was the state of the tide? A—I do not know what was the state of the tide, the wind was blowing from the south. Q—The boat would be driven by the wind, probably. A—Yes, it would no doubt be driven by the wind. Q—You don't give that as an example of the way the current sets? A—No, not at all. Q—It was really the effect of the wind on the boat? A—Yes. When things are lost in a storm, the direction they take is no criterion of the state of the current at all.

By Mr. Hart—There is a sewer on the land side of the Elphinstone property which Mr. Walton proposes to use in his scheme for drainage of the island. That sewer will drain the Elphinstone property? A—Yes, it is quite possible to drain the Elphinstone system by intercepting the drain on the Carnac Bridge Road.

By Mr. Bell—What is the general surface level of the property? A—The general level is 91·00 on Town Hall datum.

By Mr. Hart—The property is drained by surface drains at present? A—Yes, by a system of side drains. Q—Not intended for sewage? A—No, not originally intended for sewage. Q—And the condition of that sewer is such as to admit of its being used? A—The fall is 1 in 1,000; and just now there is no deposit in it at all; it is quite clear. Q—But then it is open to the influence of the tides? A—Yes, the tides run in and out of it every day.

By Mr. Bell—The tides scour it? A—Yes. Q—What is the level of the drain, do you remember? A—The level of the outfall is 79·75 on Town Hall datum. Q—So that every tide will scour it out completely? A—Well no, not every tide, but every day there is some water gets in. Arrangements have been made to connect the system of drainage with the Prince's Dock, by which the water from the dock will scour through them at low water and clear the whole of the drains.

By Mr. Hart—There are no residences on that part of the estate, are there? Do you propose to have inhabitants who will use those drains? A—Yes.

By Mr. Bell—Can this drain be readily connected with the Prince's Dock? A—That is the intention.

By Mr. Hart—Have you observed any great quantity of sub-soil water in your excavations? A—No, there is very little of it. The excavations we have made are all through firm clay and moorum, and there is very little sub-soil water,—very little indeed.

By Mr. Bell—Now, Mr. Ormiston, you have had a good deal of experience in carrying out different classes of work in Bombay. We shall be glad to have your opinion on the sufficiency of the rates which I will quote to you. For the excavation of sewers in Bombay, would you consider Rs. 25 a brass a proper rate—for rock excavation? A—Yes, I would. Q—Do you consider it a very ample rate? A—I believe the sewer beside the Town Hall, through solid rock, cost Rs. 13 a brass,—it cost the contractor that, and I should think it would pay him at Rs. 25. Q—Then for ordinary cutting, such as trenching, for sewers, would you consider Rs. 7 per brass a fair rate? A—I think it is high enough. Q—A high rate? A—Yes. Q—Would you quote a fair rate, in your opinion for the brick work of the sewers?

Mr. Ormiston—Well, that depends altogether on the kind of bricks you are going to use.

Mr. Bell—Country-made bricks of the best quality.

Mr. Ormiston—English shape?

Mr. Bell—Yes, and to be set with the best lime made in Bombay, with pumice.

Mr. Ormiston—Yes, pumice ought to be used; it improves the lime so very much. What do you expect the bricks will come to? Because it is very probable there will be a rise in the price of bricks of all sorts if large quantities come to be used.

Mr. Bell—I think Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 a thousand. They will be of the best quality to be made in Bombay.

Mr. Ormiston—Then, I make it out, it would cost about Rs. 66 a brass.

By Mr. Bell—Would you describe that brick-work as of the best quality of bricks procurable in Bombay? A—Yes, I am taking their cost at Rs. 27. Q—And set in the best lime? A—Yes. Q—Made hydraulic by the use of pummice stone? A—Yes. Q—Do you think Rs. 65 would be a fair rate? A—Yes, I think it would; you would get it done for that. Q—Have you lately had occasion to lay any earthenware glass pipes? A—No, not in any quantity. Q—Are you aware of the price? A—No, I do not know their price at present.

Mr. Johnstone was next examined:—

By the President—You are a contractor, Mr. Johnstone? A—Yes, sir. Q—And you have at present got the contract for widening the sluices at Love Grove? A—Yes, I am executing the contract, and have been for the last 9 months. Q—You are there a good deal in the 24 hours, I suppose? A—Nearly always. We work day and night. We work with the tides. And I generally superintend my own work. Q—How many men have you employed there? A—Between 300 and 400 now; I have had as many as 700. Q—Do the men live there? A—Yes, men, women, and children; the families nearly all reside there. Q—Have you observed any unusual sickness among them while at Love Grove? A—No, during the 9 months I have been there, there have been only five deaths. Q—From what? A—Three men and two children died from cholera; that was at the time when cholera was prevalent in Bombay. Q—Had the men any communication with the town, do you know? A—They had, certainly. Q—They go backwards and forwards? A—Yes, they go backwards and forwards for stores. Q—Otherwise, has the health of the people employed there been fairly good? A—Yes, the health is very good indeed. Q—Have you been long employed as a contractor? A—Seventeen years. Q—And you have been in the habit of having men working under you? A—Yes, I built the Crawford Markets. Q—And do you consider the health of those now at work at the Love Grove sluices is about as good as is usual amongst men whom you have employed? A—Yes. Q—Have you observed any deposit about the bay, or just outside the bay of the Worlee sluice.

Mr. Johnstone—At the north or south side?

The President—Either one or the other.

Mr. Johnstone—Well, I have been working on both sides on several occasions. On the north side, I have observed no deposit whatever. Q—None to the north? A—No, none to the north; there is little about the mouth of the present drain leading from the pumping station. That is all I have observed, and if the sewer was carried down to low water spring tides, I do not think there would be anything there. Q—And to the south? A—That is on the south side, just about the opening of the drain. Q—Have you observed that the foreshore there has been scoured away at all by the action of the water? A—There is a great scour running to the north. The high portion of the banks on the north side of the sluice is being cut away and undermined by the scour of the spring tides. Q—When the sewage runs out from the outlet, have you observed the direction which it takes at all? A—Generally to the northward. Q—Does it immediately go to the north or a little out to sea first? A—With the ebb it runs S. W., and with the flood it goes north. Q—North-west, or north? A—North. Q—With a strong south-westerly wind, and a flood tide setting into the bay, have you observed much deposit about the shore? A—No, not much. Q—How do you account for that? A—I think the current is so strong to the north that it takes it away. Q—Then, say 100 yards north and south of the bay, do you observe any nuisance of any kind? A—There is a little bay to the northward of my cutting—— Q—How far off? A—It is directly on the side of my cutting. It is about 300ft. long and 100ft. wide, and is perfectly flat, and the tide comes over it on all occasions. I think if there was any deposit formed anywhere, we should have it on that place. Q—And have you observed any? A—None. It is always perfectly clean. Q—And you attribute that to the scour of the outlet? A—Yes, to the scour of the outlet.

By Mr. Hart—It is very foul now just in front of the sluices. What is the meaning of that? A—Well, the sewer empties itself some 400ft. short of low water mark, and the sewage actually runs over the face of the shore, and the tide coming in brings it into that channel. There is more deposit in that channel this year than there was last, as there was a new drain built from the sluice-house which emptied itself at the head of the channel, under the sluices, and it was allowed to run some three weeks after the sluices were closed. The deposit from that drain is in the channel. Q—It still remains? A—Yes, it still remains in the channel. Had that drain been closed when the sluices were, there would be nothing in the channel now. Q—That drain was running after the sluices were closed? A—Yes. It was a new drain, made immediately before the last monsoon.

By the President—Is that the culvert close to the gates? A—Close to the sluices on the north side. I knew it would be a great nuisance to me, and I immediately reported it to Mr. Walton. Q—It is closed now? A—It is closed now.

By Mr. Bell—Do you know the site of the proposed outlet? A—I do. Q—Do you consider that a much more favourable site than the present one? A—Much more. Q—Do you think there would be likely to be any nuisance arising from a deposit on the foreshore there? A—I do not think so, when the outlet is carried well into the sea. Q—It is proposed to discharge the sewage 6ft. or 7ft. below low water. Do you think there will be likely to be any deposit? A—I do not think there will be any deposit whatever on the shore? Q—Nothing? A—Nothing whatever. Q—In walking along the shore, as, no doubt, you have frequently had occasion to do, have you noticed any deposit from the water? A—Nothing. You may see a little scum on a very hot day for some three or four hours after the tide goes down, but that is the salt; and there is a little sea-weed. Q—No deposit of any kind from the water? A—No. Q—Then you think the tendency is rather to scour away than to deposit? A—Yes.

By Mr Hart—You have seen charcoal deposited? A—That is just at the opening of the present drain. Q—You have seen no offensive matter mixed with it? A—No, no offensive matter. Q—Do you think it would be any advantage to carry the new outfall further up the coast, as you say the sewage sets down? A—No, I think the proposed site is a very good one.

By Mr. Bell—You will be able to tell us something about the future extension. Do you know the line of the proposed extension of the sewer to the proposed new pumping station? A—No, not exactly; I know the part towards the outlet. Q—Do you anticipate any material difficulty in constructing the sewer there at such a low level,—below mean sea level? A—There is only one place where I think there would be a little difficulty, and that is just rounding the hill. The openings of the excavations there will come a little below high water mark, but if the line of the sewer were carried back a little, and more taken off the hill, that would obviate the difficulty. Q—Do you think the nature of the material through which the sewer will pass will be impervious to water, and that little or no pumping will be necessary? A—I think we shall require a little pumping. Q—But you don't see any great difficulty in constructing the sewer? A—No.

This concluded Mr. Johnstone's evidence, and the Commission then adjourned till this (Tuesday) afternoon.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant.

Read memo. from the Under-Secretary to Government P. W. D., dated 13th November, stating that Government wish to take possession of the bulk of the Wellington Reclamation, leaving a frontage of 80 feet to sea-ward, and that the land is required for erecting thereon a residence with offices, &c., for the Naval Commander-in-Chief. He enquires the terms on which the Trustees would be willing to make over the land to Government, and the manner in which the value of the site should be adjusted as between the Imperial Government and the Port Trust. Read minutes of members of Land Committee thereon. Resolution: the Trustees will agree to sell the ground to Government for Rs. 20 per square yard, the amount to be written off the interest bearing capital debt of the Trust. As in Resolution of 24th February 1877, Government objected to the Trustees giving the land on lease for 999 years at a rental of a rupee per square yard per annum as being a "sacrifice of the Trust property," the Trustees believe that Government will consider the above terms to be reasonable.

Read letter from the Consulting Engineer, dated 26th October, reporting the result of experiments made in England with six wick-burners for lighthouses, and controverting the objections taken by the Master Attendant to the six wick-burner used at Kennery for a few days before the monsoon. Resolution: the Deputy Conservator should now make a further trial of the six wick-burner at Kennery.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 13th November, reporting that Mr. J. Smith has been examined and found qualified to act as a pilot, and that he has, in anticipation of Trustees' sanction, appointed him to be a 3rd Class Pilot. Read also report of his examination. Resolution: sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:

Government Resolution, dated 16th November, sanctioning the sale of 597 4-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate to the Hon. Sorabjee Shapoorjee.

Pilotage statement week to 20th November.
30 vessels piloted into harbour.
11 „ „ out of „
1 „ transported.
1 „ attended to.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. OLIPHANT.

(*Englishman.*)

While not receding from its opinion that the action of the Government of India, in dismissing Mr. Oliphant, is contemptible, the *Bombay Gazette* improves the occasion to read certain high personages at home a warning on the danger of fostering the grievances of native princes and their ministers. It is a notorious fact that Sir Salar Jung's dissatisfaction with the treatment he and the interests he represents have met with at the hands of the Government of India, has been greatly exacerbated by the encouragement he has received from the heir to the throne and his satellities; and it seems more than probable that the written authority to reopen the question of the Berars, most injudiciously given him by Lord Salisbury, was only given under pressure from the same august quarter. Now, the merits of this particular question apart, it is obviously a most undesirable thing that any such influence should be brought to bear on the action of the Government of India in relation to its feudatories, and still more so that it should be brought to bear in such a way as to lead those feudatories to feel that they can command, against constituted authority, private solicitations of a kind that cannot be gainsaid. In the first place, royal blood is no guarantee of the experience which would justify interference; in the second place, it is absolutely indispensable for the good Government of India, that constituted authority should not be weakened by the idea that its power is a fiction, which may suffice to overawe the ignorant or the poor, but which the great may safely disregard.

It is not only in this matter of the Haidarabad differences that the influence we refer to has, of late, been brought to bear, directly or indirectly, on Indian administration. On the contrary, it is so much in the ascendant, that the local Government never know when, or in what direction, they may have to reckon with it. It is, in fact, an evil element which, if permitted to grow unchecked, bids fair to become a standing source of perplexity and hesitation in Indian counsels.

As regards the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, we have already said that it would be premature to judge the Government, pending an explanation of the motives that have actuated it. There are especial reasons why, at the present moment, the Government should adopt a firm attitude towards the feudatories: and with a view to these reasons, we should be indisposed to be hypercritical. The same reason that justifies the retention of the Berars, in the face of considerations which would secure the Nizam a verdict in a court of justice, may justify the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant. In both cases, we think the Government should be outspoken. The question of the Berars would, we are convinced, have been long since laid to rest, had the Government been candid enough to tell not only Sir Salar Jung, but the whole world, why it cannot give them up. It is not a mere question of might making right, but of the interests of peoples—the peoples of England and of India—making right against the interests of a particular family. To prolong a controversy which can have but one issue, is purely mischievous; and no influence should have led the Secretary of State, who is fully cognisant of the necessities of the case, and of the finality of the decision already arrived at, to encourage Sir Salar Jung to re-open it.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES IN INDIA.

In the monthly paper of the 67th South Hants Regiment regarding St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George, there is one point which suggests to us a subject deserving attention. We allude to the proper preservation of the registers and other documents in our Church vestries. Occasional incidents have called forth strictures on the lax and careless manner in which these important documents are cared for—or rather, uncared for; and it is necessary we think that the attention of the clergy or clerks, and those who have charge of these Registers should be directed to the great responsibility which rests with them. Often the whole interests of individuals and families depends upon these Registers. It is, therefore, incumbent on those, in whose charge they are, to be careful that, although they be, in a certain sense "treasures upon earth" they should yet be so cared for that "neither moth nor rust" will destroy them. An instance which occurred in this presidency some time ago, of a reverend gentleman who suffered considerable loss—of almost the whole of his fortune, in fact—on account of the carelessness of those who had the custody of the Church Registers, from one of which he required an extract to establish his claim to his ancestral or paternal estates. This gentleman's parents were married in Madras, in the Church of St. Matthias, at Vepery, when this edifice belonged to the Missionaries, and before it was sold to Government. They afterwards settled in England; but, after the death of the father, the son (a clergyman, as we have said) came to Madras to obtain a copy of the marriage certificate. In the interval between the solemnization of the marriage and the death of the applicant's father, various and frequent changes had taken place in the clerical management of the Vepery Mission. The incumbent in charge, when application was made for the marriage certificate, caused a most diligent search to be made among the dusty files of records and documents, but nowhere could the Register be found containing the entry of the marriage. Large rewards were offered, as the estate was considerable, and the unfortunate heir depended solely upon the certificate to prove his claim. In an alphabetical index were found the names of the married couple, reference being made to the volume, and number in which the entry would be found. The volume, however, was nowhere, and ugly rumours were afloat of its having been wilfully made away with and destroyed by the predecessor of the Missionary to whom application was made. These rumours originated, and not unreasonably, from the fact of the reverend gentleman having, shortly after, published a Centenary of Missions, in which information, only derivable from the missing Register, appeared. However this may have been, the fact remains that the marriage Register and others were nowhere to be found and the clergymen who had come all the way from England to obtain the certificate necessary to establish his claim had to return disappointed a loser of, perhaps, a comfortable fortune. This single instance will suffice to illustrate the danger of allowing such important records and registers, as are generally stored up in our Church vestries, to remain neglected and uncared for. Last year a case occurred in Bombay which attracted some notice in the local journals. A marriage was solemnized in St. Thomas Cathedral; and, although an entry was duly made—whether by the clerk or the clergyman, we are not told—the signature of the officiating priest was not affixed to such entry. The latter had left Bombay, and as far as we recollect of the particulars of the case, had retired. It was only last year that an application was made to the chaplain of the Cathedral for a copy of the entry, but the certificate was incomplete without the signature of the priest who performed the ceremony. It would appear that the entry was duly made, but that the Register was not taken to the clergyman to be signed. How the difficulty was ultimately got over we do not know; but it is a matter of much doubt whether anything like a legal certificate could be obtained under the circumstances, unless the Priest who performed the ceremony were alive and had such a distinct recollection of the occurrence as would justify him in affixing his signature after so long a time. This, however, was a matter of unpardonable carelessness on the part of the usual "somebody," who is always to blame in such cases, but who, like the mysterious "Mrs. Harris," is a nobody! What we desire in these remarks, to draw attention to, is the responsibility of the clergy and the Church authorities to secure proper measures for the preservation of these important Registers from loss or destruction. In Government Offices the records are placed in charge of responsible employes, and the record keepers are held answerable for any document that may be missing. We would suggest that similar measures be taken for securing Church Registers. If the vestries be an insufficient protection, or the clerks or vergers incompetent record-keepers, might not an arrangement be made to have these documents secured in the office or record room of the Registrar of the Diocese? The matter is one which merits much serious attention; and it is to be hoped that our hint and suggestions will receive such consideration as they deserve.—*Madras Athenæum*, Nov. 12.

Hard of digestion.—A few days ago, while a villager was proceeding on his way to his village, he was surrounded by a number of suspicious men, and having a lot of small coins in his hand amounting to some two rupees, he deliberately swallowed a portion. The fellow's stomach commenced to swell, and he turned weak and pale. He was accordingly taken to the Pettah Civil Hospital, where a strong dose of medicine was administered to him. What was the result, we are unable to state just now.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

A bull charging a locomotive.—Some days back, while the train of the South Indian Railway Company was approaching Madranticum, a bull suddenly rushed forward and charged the engine. The animal was knocked down and killed on the spot. "Supposing, Mr. Stephenson," said a perkey M. P. to the great engineer when the latter was being examined before a Parliamentary Committee, about the safety of railway travelling, "supposing a cow was on the line of Railway when the train was going full speed, what would happen?" "It would be a bad look out for the coo," replied Stephenson. The great engineer was right, as has often been proved in India.

LOSS OF THE INCH KENNETH.

News has been received of the loss of this ship by capsizing, and the circumstances seem to be similar to those which occasioned the catastrophe to the Steuart Hahnemann, about three years ago, which at the time caused so much sensation. It is difficult to understand how a ship loaded with wheat and seed, which was the cargo of the former ship, could capsize. The *Cape Argus* of October 2 reports:—

On the previous evening the ship Liverpool arrived in Table Bay, bringing intelligence of the loss of the captain, and 17 men belonging to the Inch Kenneth, of Glasgow The Inch Kenneth, a fine ship, on her first return voyage, left Calcutta on the 7th of August, bound for Hull, with 1,550 tons of wheat and linseed. On the day after sailing one man fell overboard and was drowned, leaving a crew of 26 all told. By rather a coincidence the ship which was destined to rescue all that was to be saved from the Inch Kenneth spoke her in the region of the Bay of Bengal and kept company with her nearly all the way towards the Cape. After the loss of the sailor the two ships went on without any unfavourable incident until Sunday, the 23rd ult., when a heavy storm from NW. arose. The Inch Kenneth was then off Cape St. Francis, and had parted company with the Liverpool in the storm. She wore to southward, head-reaching, and as she left land, came into high confused seas. Her sails were reduced to three lower topsails and main trysail, and she wore along until 9 o'clock in the evening, when the gale suddenly rose in violence. Exertions were made further to reduce sail, and the trysail was taken in. By the time this was done the furious squall, with the tremendous and increasing seas, took her over on her beam-ends. Her master, Captain J. E. Hilman, and all his men, behaved well under the circumstances, and laboured as best they could until nearly 2 a.m. to cut away the mast and get the ship righted. Her yards were now under water, however, and as there was every sign of a complete capsize, the boats were ordered to be cut away. This was barely accomplished before she went over. In cutting the lifeboats loose they were washed away from the ship by the force of the waves, and several men drowned in attempting to reach the boat, in which nearly all of them endeavoured to get. The captain, his 2 officers, and 12 of the crew were successful in reaching this boat, and one or two others were seen clinging to each of the other two boats. Three time in succession did the boat capsize, and each time the men were from a quarter to half an hour on her bottom or in the sea before they could get her righted. In these capsizes five men were lost. The boat was afterwards frequently filled, but, fortunately, not overturned, and all day Monday they went before the gale, running north-east. The wind gradually moderated from Wednesday morning, when the Liverpool sighted them, and at noon picked them up, in lat 37-01 S, long 26-30 E. Thus, for 70 hours these poor fellows struggled, without a mouthful of food, a drop of water, or a shred of dry clothes. To be driven helplessly before the wind, without compass, chart, or anything except the bare boat that was twirled with every wave, and with scarcely even hope to sustain their spirits, was a terrible ordeal for the strongest, and appears to have been too much for the frame of the captain who died late on Tuesday night. His body was kept by the men until they were taken up by the Liverpool The latitude of the Inch Kenneth when she capsized was about 34·51 S, and long 24·34 E. The first and second officers—John Pitendrigh and Robert Bryce—think there is hardly a possibility that the men who got away from the ship on the other small boats have survived. Eight out of the 27 are all that remain to tell of the voyage. The Liverpool seems to have stood the storm well, though she put in very leaky.

Lloyd's Register gives the tonnage of the lost ship as 1,074, built of iron in 1876, and classed 100 A1.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE VALUE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF THE FOREIGN DOMINIONS OF THE CROWN.

(Mr. Lowe in *Fortnightly Review.*)

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

One advantage which we derive from our possession of India is the patronage of a number of places of considerable dignity and value, which serve as the rewards of merit and good service for which there is no adequate distinction at home. Another and far more important benefit which we derive from India is the great stimulus which has been given to education, and the brilliant prize which is held out to industry and ability by throwing open the Indian service to competition. This great experiment has not only provided India with the best Civil Service in the world; it has also gone a great way towards solving the problem of the best way of promoting the highest education. The standard idea of promoting education which found favour with our ancestors, and which is not yet by any means obsolete among ourselves, was to erect an expensive building, and, if there was anything over after the building had been paid for, to devote it to the payment of teachers. But Indian experience has taught us that while costly buildings avail little, and salaries which are paid whether the teacher teach well or ill are rather hurtful than beneficial, prizes held out as the rewards of superior industry and ability will create without any further machinery all that is necessary to obtain them. The Indian experiment has created for us the best Civil Service in the world; it is the pattern on which our own Civil Service is being remodelled, with every prospect of a similar result; and, if the United States are really in earnest in their profession of a desire to rescue their country from the mischiefs of their Civil Service, they have nothing to do but to study the Indian model and copy it as closely as possible.

We cannot look upon Indian finance with unmixed satisfaction. It is disgraced by the cruel and unstatesmanlike salt tax, by the imposition of export duties, and by the almost absolute immunity of the rich from taxation. But these blots are the result rather of real or supposed necessity than of choice. On the other hand, we may fairly claim credit for having kept India free from those gross violations of sound economical principle which disgrace the tariffs of most of the leading States of Europe. We are also entitled to claim credit for keeping so large a portion of the human race in peace and order, and turning to industry and commerce energies which might have been wasted in mutual outrage and destruction. Something also we may perhaps hope that we have achieved towards setting up among nations not under our immediate control a higher standard of the duties of a government towards its subjects, and of those subjects towards each other, than has hitherto existed. Such is the catalogue which we have been able to draw up of the advantages which we derive from the possession and dominion over India. The picture is not, to our thinking, a very brilliant one, but we have not intentionally omitted anything. We will now proceed to state the other side of the question—the price at which these advantages, such as they are, are purchased.

It may be, doubtless it is, in the opinion of many wise and excellent persons, a sagacious and far-sighted policy to have taken possession of India. All we can say is, that if it be so we owe it rather to fortune than to wisdom, and that for the simple reason that England found herself in the possession of that position which necessarily drew after it the possession of India without ever having been consulted on the subject. We have heard of great resolutions taken with very little deliberation, but here was a course in which the party principally interested—the Parliament and people of England—had no choice at all. Once established as a leading power in India, as was the case after the battle of Plassey, treaties as the result of wars and wars as the result of treaties became inevitable, till the whole fabric of native Indian Government crumbled into dust before our feet. We might have held aloof altogether, but to go to a certain point and to say we would go no farther was not in our power. It is no slight matter for a great nation to have drifted into such a situation as this. But what follows is still more formidable. The situation in India is one from which it is impossible to withdraw. It is perfectly clear that, after having taken upon ourselves the fearful responsibility of providing for so many millions of the human race a Government in the place of that which, for our own selfish ends, we have destroyed, we are not at liberty to change our minds, and to abandon them to the anarchy in which we had assisted to plunge them. Equally clear is it that there seems no probability, even in the most remote future, that a time will arrive when India will be able, with the least chance of success, to enter on the duties of self-government. The only possible termination of our connection with India will be rebellion from within or conquest from without. A wise State is slow to take a step which puts its future destiny out of its own power; and such a step we have undoubtedly taken, or has been taken on our behalf, with India.

The finances of India may also become the source of a peculiar embarrassment. Large sums have been lent on the credit of the Indian Government, and by an Act of Parliament trustees have been empowered to invest in these securities. Now suppose that the Indian Government should from any cause be unable to meet these payments. A claim would of course be made on the English Exchequer, which it would not be very easy to answer. It would be said that the money was borrowed by Ministers of the Crown directly responsible to Parliament, and that the faith of the Crown was pledged for its repayment.

Among the advantages which we reap, not exactly from the possession of India, but from the peace and order which we have established there, and which, undoubtedly, would not exist without us, may fairly be included the large trade which we have with her. The interest of England as a manufacturing and trading nation is, that every country should be at peace, industrious, and thriving. But that interest rests entirely on the further assumption that we are able to provide them with something better and cheaper than they can find elsewhere. It is also very possible, in the opinion of very competent persons, that we may be raising up a very effective competition against ourselves. The Hindoo by his fine touch, his exquisite taste, and, above all, by the extreme cheapness of his labour, is a formidable antagonist. This is no reason for keeping India in barbarism, but it is, as far as it goes, an answer to the argument drawn from the trade which we derive by means of the peace which we enforce.

And now we approach the last and by far the most formidable consideration connected with this subject. What is the tenure by which we hold India? We do not speak of foreign invasion, for that considering the vast distance and the enormous apparatus of modern warfare, is not at any rate a pressing consideration. But it is, we fear, only too true that all our well-meant endeavours to conciliate the good-will and obtain the affection of the inhabitants of India, do not relieve us from the necessity of maintaining our hold on the country by the presence on its burning plains of an army of some seventy thousand British troops. This is no temporary demand. No one conversant with the subject looks forward to the time when this force can be dispensed with or even seriously reduced. We cannot trust to native troops to defend India from foreign invasion or from native rebellion. The pay and maintenance of these English troops are reimbursed to the English Government from Indian funds, but this does not stop the drain to which we are exposed. The money which we spend can be repaid to us, but who shall give us back our men? Every one knows that the freedom of our constitution, which does not admit of conscription, places us at a terrible disadvantage with the great military powers of the Continent, who possess the power of impressment for military service. Nor is this all. Not only are we poor in men, but the great facility for finding employment at good wages, the inevitable result of our great industrial success, offers temptations to desertion which are only too often successful. We have everything in the world that is required for our defence except men, and this is exactly that of which India drains us. India does not, like Saturn, devour her own children, but she decimates her European conquerors at a rate which soon places the ravages of climate on a level with the waste of many bloody battles. Consider what happened in the mutiny of 1857. We had been engaged in a war in which our troops had seen some severe service, which had much reduced their numbers. The number of our troops in India had been reduced by the ordinary causes, and not filled up. It is needless to dwell on the result. A fearful rebellion sprung up in India, and all the bravery and self-devotion of men as brave and devoted as ever supported a desperate and almost ruined cause were only just sufficient to prevent the extinction of the English name in India, by a massacre as complete as the Sicilian Vespers. Let no one suppose that this danger is past, never to return. Should another war arise, the same want of men is sure to be felt, the same danger will have to be encountered. No great power of imagination is demanded in order to picture to our minds what must have been the result had the Indian rebellion taken place one year earlier or the Crimean War lasted one year later. Our duty to our ally, our position in Europe, would have called loudly upon us to reinforce our wasted forces in the Crimea. The duty of succouring our small and hardly-pressed army in India, and saving with it the civilian European element and the helpless women and children, would have called as loudly for large reinforcements for India. Should we have been in the position to have succoured both? and if not, which were we to abandon to destruction? There is but one weak point in our cuirass, and of that we have no cause to be ashamed, for it is caused by the mildness and freedom of our institutions. But it exists, nevertheless, and this is entirely owing to the demands of India on our military resources.

We are now, therefore, in a position fairly to estimate the accuracy of the writers and orators who represent India as the brightest jewel in the British Crown, and hold that England deprived of this, her mainstay and support must immediately sink into the condition of a third-rate power. To us it appears that the exact contrary is the truth, and that we have in India our greatest, perhaps our only serious danger. In dealing with the great nations of Europe, we have the experience of many generations to guide us. We, to a great degree, understand each other, and there is every year a greater similarity between us in views, motives, and objects. But what progress have we made towards fathoming and calculating the motives of such a country as India? We are told that it is the belief of the Mahometans of India that we are tributary (which is in one sense true) to and dependent on the Sublime Porte. The safety of India may at any time be compromised by causes just as trivial and ridiculous as the memorable episode of the greased cartridges, or the mutiny at Vellore, which arose out of the shape of a hat.

We now believe ourselves to be in a condition to answer the question which we proposed as to the value to the United Kingdom of the foreign dominions of the Crown other than military posts. The answer seems to be that to over-estimate it is extremely easy, and to under-estimate it extremely difficult. Having considerable faith in the soundness of opinions which are very generally entertained, we have done our best to find some ground for the belief that the colonies are the mainstay of the empire, and that we have in India the secret of our greatness, our wealth, and our power. As will be seen, in this attempt we have utterly failed. The matter was extremely simple while we confined ourselves to vague generalities. As long as we limited our view to tables of imports and exports, to returns of population and numbers of square miles, the case seemed plain enough; but when we came to examine the relations in which the owners of these things stood to England, the scales fell from our eyes, and we saw that all these good things which we are instructed to regard as elements of our strength, were really ours in words alone; and what we were instructed to rely on as our property turned out to be nothing better than a mere rhetorical flourish, in fact the property of others.

The question is not whether all these magnificent territories and swarming millions exist; nor yet whether they are set down in books of geography and gazetteers as forming part of the dominions of the British Crown; nor yet whether they are the objects of admiration to the nations of the earth. The question with which we as practical people are concerned is much simpler, and may be thus expressed. What is the relation in which the inhabitant of the British Isles stands to these possessions? Are they his in the same sense in which the wealth, the population, and the strength of the United Kindom are his? The answer must be that they are not. And if the question be further pressed, in what respect do they differ? The answer must be: The difference is simply this, that while we are bound to defend these vast possessions beyond the United Kingdom to our last shilling and our last man, the persons to whom we are so bound recognise no corresponding obligation, and after enjoying the fruits of our power and prosperity are at liberty to part from us if they so think fit in the moment of danger and distress. And, further, the answer must be that these dominions, which we call ours, give us no strength in war, and no funds at any time towards the support of our Government, and have been in the past the fruitful causes of wars.

We look for a solid repast, and can find nothing but a banquet of the Barmecide. Robert Lowe.

Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES AT MAIDA VALE.

'Relics from the war!' exclaims our host, a square-shouldered thin-flanked man of nine-and-thirty, muscular and active, with close-cropped hair silvering by hard work and exposure. 'Relics from the war! There is nothing I despise so much as relics—bullets and broken swords and rubbish. I have brought absolutely nothing home save a few photographs and visiting-cards. Stay, though; I have brought something that any kind friend is welcome to—the dregs of a Danubian fever.'

Contemptuous of relics, which he deems only fit for cockneys to buy on the field of Waterloo, Mr. Forbes has yet, in his snug house, many objects of interest; but they are of another kind from 'bruised arms,' representing rather pages of modern history than the accidents of an instant. 'Under fire?' he replies to a question of ours. 'I cannot tell you how often I have been under fire. A correspondent cannot see anything while hanging in the rear. For my part I have always found the front the safest place. I have had some close shaves of course; but was only wounded twice, and then slightly, although I was once left for dead in the street at the hands of a Paris mob. You tell me this is not journalism, that the historian has not interest enough in the quarrel to risk his life. Some brother journalists often tell me this. When I jumped on board the Nyanza from my tug to capture the mate of the Cospatrick and get his story first, I was told that "wily turns and desperate bounds" of this kind were not journalism. When I volunteered to go down with the exploring party into the Pelsall colliery, I was told that was not journalism. It is a matter of temperament, I believe; but I like to see what is going on.'

Very few men have been so far or seen so much in a few years as the war-correspondent of the *Daily News*. A slender chronicle of his exploits in the field is found in his collection of 'Legitimation' papers from 1870 to the present year. Among these curious documents is that dated Coblentz the 23d July 1870, and signed Von Goeben, and another from the German royal—not yet imperial—'Generalstab' signed by General Podbielski. There is also the pass of General Schlotheim 'von St. Denis nach Paris,' and the 'legitimations' obtained from the various Governments that Spain has enjoyed during the last few years; for example, that granted by General Contreras, afterwards the Intransigente hero of Cartagena; that granted by the Carlist chief, Dorregaray; and a third signed by the chief of the staff of King Alfonso. The second of these was the result of Mr. Forbes's impatience at the inaction of General Contreras. Tired of looking on at nothing, he ran the blockade of Vich in Catalonia, was made prisoner coming out by General Dorregaray, and was then let loose with a safe-conduct. Another historic pass is the last document signed by Colonel Henri under the Commune, a couple of hours before the Versaillists entered Paris. Of more recent date are the Servian legitimations and the last Russian device, the *carte de visite* of the special correspondent sealed on the face and indorsed by the authorities. This last represents Mr. Forbes with a pointed beard, which, having been later removed, caused much doubt as to identity in the minds of the less intelligent of the Russian officials. Disposed in a frame by the side of this curious series of papers is a large number of visiting-cards, exchanged in camp and on the field. To many of these a story is attached, and the collection of oblong bits of white cardboard inscribed with black letters is strangely suggestive of a cemetery. Scattered on the wall are photographs of the remarkable men with whom the adventurous life of our host has brought him in contact, nothing being admitted on general grounds, but only such pictures as illustrate in some way his own experience. While accompanying the Prince of Wales on his Indian tour, however, he relaxed his rigid rule—not in favour of 'relics,' but of the productions of the country. There are beautiful specimens of Indian weapons and art-work scattered about the home of the war-correspondent: gauntlet swords from Gwalior, kukri knives, strings of garnets, dainty filigree, the brass work of Benares, cups and salvers from Jummoo, and photographs of Anglo-Indian ladies. Of greater personal interest than these is the equipment-room. In this little apartment repose, till the moment when they are wanted, two portmanteaus and a bullock-trunk—the first portmanteau packed with a summer, the second with a winter, outfit; the bullock-trunk with a complete kit for India. Over these hang the riding-boots and spurs, the courier-bag, the flask, and the revolver—a small six-shooter—which complete the costume of the campaigner. In another place, which, as the burglar is again on the war-path, it is needless to specify, is a no less useful requisite of travel—a bag of gold coin. All is thus ready for instant departure in any direction, even to the very sinews of war. The advantages of this preparedness are obvious, like many other things, when somebody has taken the trouble to work them out. At any moment the necessary outfit is ready for an immediate start on the arrival of a telegram, no matter how sudden. Mr. Forbes has started for India on four hours' notice, and for Spain on half an hour's notice. Passports are also ready viséd for most countries in Europe, so that neither hitch nor halt shall delay the 'special' on his way. These indispensable articles are not the only tools of that branch of his profession in which Mr. Forbes peculiarly excels. He has a complete war-library, extending from Klausewitz on *War* to Von Scherff's *Tactics of Infantry*, and embracing all the most recent works on the art military. Mr. Forbes holds that a war-correspondent should understand war practically and theoretically; should always be abreast of the latest system and freshest ideas on his own peculiar subject; and, moreover, should have an accurate knowledge of the communications between the scene of action and the office of the journal he represents. 'Anybody can write,' he tells us, 'but a man must study to see with understanding, and to write so as to earn the respect of soldiers.'

Probably this habit of mind has been acquired from his military education. Finding the pursuit of liberal studies at the University of Aberdeen not sufficiently exciting, he enlisted in the Royal Dragoons, and at the end of five years' service obtained his discharge, marked 'good,' an adjective which he attributes rather to the kindliness than the justice of his commanding officer. His career is a remarkable example of the French proverb, *chassez le naturel il revient au galop*. As a scholar, he burned to be a dragoon; as a dragoon, he could not forget his literary tastes. Reading in every leisure hour all the technical works he could find in the barrack-library, he, like most men who write well, felt the necessity of writing on his own account. His early ventures to the *Cornhill Magazine* and then in

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

the *St. Paul's Magazine* were mostly on military subjects, but his treatment of them was so successful as to bring occasional cheques to barracks, the effect of these visitations being generally the temporary demoralisation of the troop-room which he chanced to inhabit. Still working at professional subjects, he found his occasional papers so well received by London editors that he finally determined on rejecting the sword for *erede Bulwer*—the mightier weapon. No longer dragoon, non-commissioned officer, and rough rider, he found his way into the hard every-day work of metropolitan journalism, producing by turns almost every kind of hand-to-mouth composition. Editing for a while the *London Scotsman*, he accepted the post of war-correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* during the early days of the Franco-German war. His letters therein attracted the notice of Mr. J. R. Robinson, the manager of the *Daily News*, who, with the quick eye of an accomplished journalist, recognised a fresh and a strong hand. Accident soon brought him and his future war-correspondent together. Returning from Metz to reassume the editorship of the *London Scotsman*, Mr. Forbes, being possessed of much accurate information respecting the position of the contending armies, endeavoured to 'place' a letter on the subject in a leading journal. The communication was discouraged, and he stood in Fleet-street hesitating which of the three daily newspapers in the immediate neighbourhood to offer his 'copy' to. He decided, by tossing up, on the *Daily News*, and the following morning made his first appearance in the columns of the journal with which he has since been so intimately associated. Next afternoon he called at the office to volunteer some further articles on the war, and was not a little surprised to receive from Mr. Robinson marching orders at once. For a moment he hesitated. The *London Scotsman* and family ties demanded his presence at home; but Mr. Robinson, *more suo*, suggested that there was a train that evening, that the sinews of war were strung, and that Metz was the very place in which glory awaited him. Setting out that night he carried with him instructions which mark an epoch in the history of journalism. It was arranged that he should carry out the idea, common to Mr. Robinson and himself, of sending complete letters by telegraph, instead of telegrams containing merely the dry bones of events. Up to the date of the Franco-German war, the custom had been to send short telegrams, and supplement them by long letters, which arrived, of course, at a time when the main interests of an event had been discounted. In writing full descriptive letters, giving an accurate account of the events of the hour, and in speeding these swiftly to the wires, the new correspondent of the *Daily News* displayed a peculiar genius for organization. It is perhaps hardly so well known to the public as it deserves to be, that it is one thing to be present at a battle; yet another thing to choose the best spot for forming an accurate idea of what is going on; yet a third requisite to possess the nimble brain to comprehend and the rapid hand necessary to record it as it develops; and yet another quite distinct gift to organise the communications for getting the information swiftly from the battle-field to London. From the battle-field to the nearest telegraph office the ex-dragoon was well fitted to be his own courier; and his great physical power of endurance enabled him to perform feats of an extraordinary kind. Capable of resisting the desire to eat and to sleep for a great length of time, he fairly electrified the public by the letters which he either contrived to get telegraphed or brought with his own hand from the scene of action. This new style of war-correspondence astonished and delighted the readers of the *Daily News*, and the reputation of Mr. Forbes was finally established by his adroitness in being on the spot when the late Emperor of the French surrendered his sword to the Emperor of Germany—an event commemorated by Mr. Jones Barker, from information given by Mr. Forbes, in a picture which now hangs in that gentleman's dining-room. All this good work was eclipsed at the surrender of Paris. The correspondent of the *Daily News* was the first newspaper-man in Paris after that eventful day, and conveyed his impressions by means of a long-concerted scheme. Riding into Paris from the north side, he saw all that was to be seen, and after surmounting various difficulties, contrived to get out again, rode to Lagny, and travelled by train all the way to Carlsruhe, whence he forwarded his letter of three columns by telegraph to London, and then returned to Paris to find a couple of special correspondents there to laugh at his apparently tardy arrival, and tell him—all in a good natured fashion—that at last they had got the better of him, and left him 'out in the cold.' He did not reply. There is a Northern proverb to the effect that 'It's a canny thing to say nowt;' and on this he acted until the *Daily News* arrived in Paris, and his friendly rivals were thunderstruck to find that they had been anticipated by three days. Throughout most of the year 1871 he was constantly passing and repassing the Channel, writing on the boat and in the railway-carriage, often passing an hour and a half or two hours in London, and then setting off again. During the affair of the Commune he contrived to be in Paris at the critical moment, and was eating salad with General Dombrowski on the afternoon of the eventful Sunday. This was an adventurous time for a special correspondent. While looking about Paris during the fighting Mr. Forbes was pounced upon by a party of Communists, and compelled to help in making a barricade in front of the Palais Royal; but was released with honour, in consequence of an amusing incident. The Communists, whose knowledge of military art was not equal to their courage, were making their barricade, and had two field-guns to arm it, but had forgotten the embrasures. Their captive, with insistance equal to that displayed by Captain Dugald Dalgetty concerning the 'sconce,' pointed out that guns without embrasures were not likely to prove very useful, and was at once acquitted, in consideration of his military knowledge, of all further participation in hand-labour. Once more during the chaos he found himself in an awkward position, compelled, by the alternative of being shot where he stood, to go through the form at least of participating in the defence of a Communist position in a triangle upon which three detachments of Versaillist troops converged. He escaped from them into a house; and a day later, when Paris was blazing, he determined on a desperate effort to carry his news away. He was not long in maturing his plan. Armed with one official envelop directed to the Queen of England, he escaped from the burning city, and by means of another dummy letter addressed to Lord Granville, obtained precedence at the crowded ferry. Thence he rode to St. Denis, and, writing by the way, came on to England by train and the mail-boat, on which he was the solitary passenger. At Calais he telegraphed to the *Daily News* to keep space, and arrived at the office with his account of Paris in flames, at six a.m. At eight appeared the special edition of the newspaper, and at a quarter to ten Mr. Robinson found his correspondent asleep in his room with the *Post-Office London Directory* for a pillow. As Mr. Forbes's letter was the first intimation of the state of Paris received in this country, the excitement in London was great. In the afternoon a question was asked of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons whether the Government had any information of the condition of the French capital, as set forth in the *Daily News*. He replied that he had no information, and sincerely hoped that the statements in that journal were exaggerated. Subsequent information proved that the account of Mr. Forbes was rather under than over stated.

In piping times of peace Mr. Forbes occupied his leisure with the Vienna Exhibition, and in meeting Sir Samuel and Lady Baker on their return from Africa, when he made the curious observation that Sir Samuel, who had lived on oatmeal and water for months, took exception to the style in which the first fried sole he had eaten for many years was cooked, and that Lady Baker, who had worn a sack in Africa, could hardly find anything bright and beautiful enough in Mr. Worth's *atelier* to deck herself withal. He intercepted one of the crew with a bit of the plate of the Megæra in his possession, showing the condition of that unhappy ship. The waifs from the La Plata also fell into his hands, and he may be said to have 'invented' Mr. Joseph Arch by first making him public. He also claims to have 'invented' the Ashanti war, and congratulates himself very fairly on having prescribed the plan of campaign, which was actually followed successfully. India he visited, first to tell the story of the Bengal famine, gaining a new experience and a sun-stroke; and a second time to record the magnificent progress of the Prince of Wales.

After three campaigns in Spain he found himself again on very serious duty in the Servian war of last year. After the battle of Djunis, which sealed the fate of the Servian war, he had one hundred and thirty-seven miles between him and his base of telegraphic communication with England. Starting just before sundown, he rode from Deligrad to Semendria—a hundred miles in fourteen hours—on ordinary post-horses, riding 'estafette,' as it is called. He then secured a carriole, and drove himself on to Belgrade in time to cross to Semlin and send off his telegram on the morning after the battle. During the present war he has almost lived in the saddle, riding all day in the field, and frequently riding all night with his news. Ascertaining that the first attack on Plevna was about to be made, he rode one horse for eighty miles to the field of battle, and rode him through that eventful day, till, after being hunted by Bashi-Bazouks, horse and rider lay down to rest together. So utterly wearied was the horse that he stretched himself at full length by the side of his master, laid his head on his knee, and slept without moving till the next alarm. In the morning came a ride of forty miles to Sistova, near the end of which the horse fell from sheer exhaustion, and the indomitable war-correspondent walked into Sistova with his saddle on his head. From this point he reached Bucharest, and between Ploesti and Cronstadt in Transylvania rode on relays of ponies until he handed in at the telegraph-office of the latter place that brilliant, graphic, and critical description of the battle of Plevna which excited so much comment in England, where it arrived on the third day after the battle.

After the battle in the Shipka Pass on the 24th August, Mr. Forbes, having already laid relays of horses, rode without a halt to the Imperial head-quarters, distancing handsomely the aides-de-camp charged with the duty of conveying intelligence to the Emperor and Grand Duke. As he was the first bearer of news, he was conducted to the Emperor, and, after the delay occasioned by the interview, pushed on to Bucharest to forward his telegram, written, as telegrams from abroad must be, in a schoolboy roundhand, involving much physical toil to a man already overtaxed with work and starved for rest and food. Perhaps the last has been one of the severest of all campaigns for a special correspondent. The distances to be traversed have been enormous, and the want of communications has taxed the ingenuity and vigour of the correspondent to the utmost. The excitement of battle, followed by long weary rides on dark nights, and heavy tramps through the sand without halt or food, are no insignificant trials in themselves; but when they are coupled with the duty of writing a long letter, and so telegraphing it that it shall reach its destination, the work becomes so severe that it is no wonder that it proved fatal to many, and at last struck down Mr. Forbes with a fever, from the effects of which, we are happy to say, he is rapidly recovering. As there is a growing belief that any gentleman who can ride across country and write a column of graphic prose has in him the material of a war-correspondent, this sketch of the career of Mr. Forbes may prove both instructive and deterrent. Nearly two thousand years ago Cicero, in his famous oration, *Pro lege Maniliâ*, enumerated the qualifications of a successful general. It has fallen to our humble lot to point out those of the successful war-correspondents, of whom the most brilliant type in our own day is Mr. Archibald Forbes.—*World.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,20,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 ,, ... 5 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum
,, 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID UP—£1,500000.
RESERVED FUNDS—£590,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

NOTICES.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Times*, Aug. 9, 1877.)

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared guide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, as well from the beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah, and from Tannah to Bombay. There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India, Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(*Civil and Military Gazette*)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history, past and present, in a few days; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time. ?

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

(*Morning Post, Oct. 18.*)

IT is not surprising that this useful volume should be passing into a third edition. Our Indian Empire has been brought so near to us by the increased facilities of intercommunication, and its interests are now so identified with those of England, that a good guide-book to Bombay, its great commercial capital, has become a matter of necessity. Mr. Maclean's publication is most complete in its way; supplying much historical, geographical, and statistical information, with well-drawn descriptions of everything worthy of note. The account first relates to the natural features and position of the city, the derivation of its name, and the cession of the island on which it stands to England, in 1661, as part of the dowry of the Infanta Katharine on her marriage with Charles II. Then the history is told in epitome of the first and second Mahratta wars till the treaty of peace between the contending parties in 1783, with the other military operations, offensive and defensive, the political events, railway projects, and so forth which have taken place under British rule in that part of India during the present century. Much valuable information is especially given respecting the "trade and industry" and the "Government and revenue" administration at Bombay, followed by an interesting sketch of the city in its special claims to attention; the aspect it presents to the voyager on approaching the shore by steamer, its public buildings, harbour defences, and other features; as well as the recent improvements which have been carried out. The several chapters on the subjects thus slightly indicated, with two more describing the "Native Festivals" and "Excursions from Bombay," supplemented by some useful steamer and railways tables, constitute the bulk of the first part of the volume. The second part is the *bona fide* "Bombay Directory," a mere summary of the contents of which will sufficiently attest the value and completeness of Mr. Maclean's publication, whether for the use of travellers, residents in Bombay, or merchants engaged in trade with India.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

TEA PLANTATIONS.

PRICES and PARTICULARS of TEA MACHINERY, with the requisite Steam or Water Power Machinery for working the same, supplid on application.

IRRIGATION.

The COAL SAVING COMPOUND STEAM PUMP, with o without Boiler, is particularly adapted for use in INDIA owing to the small amount of Fuel required to work it. Address FIELD, FIELD and COTTON, Consulting Engineers, Chandos Chambers, Adelphi, London, W. C.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

To The Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs W. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

Joyce's Treble Waterproof and F. 3 Quality; PERCUSSION CAPS,
CHEMICALLY-PREPARED CLOTH & FELT GUN WADDING
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns,
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.
And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE, KHAKEE, GREEN, SCARLET, BLACK AND WHITE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SALE of superior Moulmein 1st Class and Rangoon 2nd Class Teak Squares.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
WHITMORE'S,
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is particularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order, particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BONBON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	Calcutta.
BATHGATE & Co.	ditto.
CORFIELD & Co.	ditto.
BARRIE & Co.,	Madras.
TREACHER & Co.,	Bombay

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate .... Rs. 125

Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ¾ Plate .... Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case .... Rs. 200

Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch .... Rs. 150

Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case .... Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement .... Rs. 75

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size .... Rs. 120

Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ¾ plate .... Rs. 140

Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases .... Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance .... Rs. 250

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement .... Rs. 150

Do. do. do. lever escapement .... Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from .... Rs. 200 to Rs. 500

Gold Chronometer Watches. proved in the Observatory, from .... Rs. 400 to Rs. 700

Second independent Watches from .... Rs. 250 to Rs. 400

Chronograph or Racing Watches.

Repeating Watches from .... Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases .... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just recived.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended .... Rs. 350

Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. .... ,, 350

Do. ,, Crystal-Faced Do. Do. .... ,, 330

Do. ,, Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. .... ,, 290

Gold Watches, not Keyless, from .... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250

Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases .... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250

Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance .... ,, 200

Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting .... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance .... Rs. 150, 145 and 140

Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120

Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 65 to ,, 70

Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches .... ,, 55

Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless .... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time .... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from .... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600

Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters .... ,, 800 to ,, 2,000

Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches .... ,, 400 to ,, 1,300

Gold Chronographs and Chronometers .... ,, 550 ,, 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

C. D. FLETCHER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANT,
No. 9, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

	Per dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Per dozen. Pts. Rs. a.
RED BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, recommended	9 8	
Do. Superior, a really good Breakfast Wine.	13 0	
St. Estephe, an excellent Wine of good body	15 8	
St. Julien, a superior Dinner Wine	18 8	10 8
Chateau La Rose	30 0	
La Camusiere, a splendid Dinner Wine	18 0	
RED BURGUNDY.		
Volnay Bourgogne	21 0	
Macon, a very soft delicate Wine	26 0	
Beaune, a high class Wine	30 0	
WHITE BURGUNDY.		
Chablis, very delicate	18 0	
Haut Sauterne	23 0	
SHERRIES.		
Vino Fino Seco. This is a light pale, delicate, somewhat dry, resembling more a natural Sherry, but of a much finer description	23 0	
Old Pale (Red Seal,) a rather dry Wine of good quality and character in great demand	27 0	
Manzanilla (Blue Seal). This much called for Wine is produced in the San Lucar district, is very light and pale, and possesses a peculiarly pleasant bitterness	29 0	
Yellow Seal, superior, pale and dry. This Wine has delicacy and quality, and is strongly recommended	30 0	
East India, Rich Golden, very rich old Wine, of great flavour and bouquet	37 0	
PORTS.		
Old Port, a well matured Wine	20 0	
Black Seal, a superior, full-bodied Wine	27 0	
Invalid Port. A very fine draught of pure vintage, suitable for Ladies and Invalids, where great nourishment is required	34 0	
STILL HOCKS.		
Steinwein	28 0	
Claus Johannisberger	30 0	
SPARKLING WINES.		
Moselle, Nonpareil, very choice Wine and of excellent quality	39 0	
Moselle, Nonpareil, Finest Muscatel. This Wine is the produce of the South of France, is very nutritious and much used as an after Dinner Wine	44 0	
Champagne, Creme de Bouzy	42 0	24 0
MADEIRA.		
A pure Wine, mellow, soft, and with good body. A most desirable Wine for Invalids	34 0	
MARSALA.		
Virgin Wine, highly recommended by the Medical profession	18 0	
BRANDIES, &c.		
Superior Old pale Cognac, No. 1	33 0	
Do. do. No. 2, in great demand	28 0	
Furland & Co. *star	24 0	
Do. glass stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 8	
Do. do. " ½ do.	14 0	
Blanchy Freres	25 0	
Gin, Superior quality	22 0	
Hollands Geneva, per case of 15 Flasks	26 0	
Whiskey Scotch	21 0	
Do. Very Superior, old and pure	24 8	
Do. Raspberry, well worthy a trial per bottle	0	
BASS' BEER & GUINNESS' STOUT.		
In Casks of 3 doz. each .... Quarts	5 12	
Do. 4 ,, ... Imperial Pints	4 12	
Do. 6 ,,		3 12
IND. COOPE'S INDIA PALE ALE.		
In casks of 6 doz. each		3 4

MEMO. OF TERMS.

The above prices are arranged for Cash transactions.
Credit allowed, references being satisfactory.
Single dozen orders, subject to 5 per cent discount.
Orders for 5 dozens and upwards, subject to 10 per cent discount.

C. D. FLETCHER & Co.,
General Merchant.

MAX GREGER'S HUNGARIAN WINES.

(*Extract from the Lancet.*)

We have examined the stock of Hungarian Wines in the cellars of Mr. Max Greger, of 7, Mincing Lane, the Agent of the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, for introducing the Hungarian Wines to the notice of English consumers. These Wines, offered to the consumer through the direct Agency of the representative of the growers, are well worthy of the attention of the public and the profession. Hungary is the next great Wine-producing country to France, and the export of her Wines to that country is largely increasing. A great deal of Hungarian Wine is also sold in this country under the false title of French and Portuguese Wines, better known to ordinary Wine drinkers. But they should need no such recommendation. We found in Mr. Max Greger's cellars, Wines which can favourably compare with the highest class of French and Rhenish Vintages. Amongst Red dinner Wines, the Carlowitz (dry and selected,) and amongst White Wines, the Somlau and white Œdenburg (selected) are remarkable for excellence of flavour, for delicacy, and for soundness. Many of the Hungarian Wines are of high alcoholic standard, and for all medical purposes, as for ordinary consumption, they are by far more worthy of notice than most of the common and adulterated French Wines offered at equal prices. A considerable quantity of Hungarian Wine is sold in England as *Port Wine* and as *Bordeaux Wine*; but there can be no reason why they should not be known in their own names. The Hungarian Wines are particularly rich in phosphoric acid, and are generally richer in alcohol than the Bordeaux Wines. The dietetical powers of these Wines are of a high order, and *we commend to the Medical profession the pure Wines of Hungary as specially worthy of notice.*

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Bombay for these Wines, now in such great favour in Europe, and to introduce them in India will supply sample cases containing 1 dozen assorted kinds.

Red.	per dozen.	White.	per dozen.
No. 1 Erlau	16 0	No. 9 Bakator	20 0
,, 6 Carlowitz	20 0	,, 14 Ruster Dry	36 0
,, 25 ,, selected	23 0	,, 16 Odenburg	24 8
,, 31 Ofner Auslese	24 8	,, 30 Ofner Auslese	24 8
And other kinds		,, 30 Sparkling	37 8

White Crown Tokay, 1834 Vintage 78 0
No. 6 Carlowitz in Octaves 7½ dozen .... Rs. 100
Do. qr. casks 15 ,, ... 200
Also Max Greger's "Generosa" Sherry (Spanish) qr. casks Rs. 275. Octaves Rs. 150.
Full Price Lists on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
24, Apollo Street, Bombay.

VAUGHAN-JONE'S
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

DR. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasan and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without t.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17 WATER LANE, LONDON.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR & SON'S GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE.
Surpasses all others in flavour and brilliancy of colour.
FACTORIES: LONDON AND ABERDEEN.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S
ESS. WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET—and STEPHANOTIS. EAU-DE-COLOGNE—LAVENDER WATER.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA. PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by all first-class Dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil that he has, at considerable expense, made several special improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were greatly superior to others and the charges were comparatively moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's time Tents of any description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions:—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	29' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at i manufactory in Old Emaum Bara, Bhendi Bazar Road.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will close on 15th NOVEMBER 1877, and to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Company on or before that date.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will take place in 1880, and all who take out POLICIES during the presen Year will rank for Four Years' Profits on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established in 1825, and is one of the largest and most successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain. Its Income exceeds THREE QUARTERS of a Million per annum; and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

FUNDS AT 15TH NOVEMBER 1876.

Mortgages	£3,901,807 3 5
Loans on Policies within their value	238,872 9 2
Landed Estate & House Property	179,768 16 5
Government Securities	255,408 5 7
Railway Stocks and Debentures	50,636 10 3
Life Interests and Reversions	63,116 16 1
Stocks of Scottish Chartered Banks	35,571 6 8
Loans on Personal Security	86,685 4 4
Agents' Balances and outstanding Premiums (since accounted for)	219,822 13 8
Interest due and accrued	38,201 16 0
Cash in Bank, on Deposit, and in hand	79,817 1 4
Total Funds	£5,149,708 3 8

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

The Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row,
(opposite Watson's Esplanade Hotel)
Bombay, November, 1877.

NOTICES.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

a be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. BY ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS, COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

In good order, very strong, with extra power. size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,

Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875. Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.

ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as.
6½ ft. by 6½	4 14	7 ft. by 9	7 0
6 ft. by 8	5 6	7 ft. by 12	9 8
6½ ft. by 8	6 0	8½ ft. by 8½	7 4
6½ ft. by 9	6 12	8½ ft. by 10	8 14
6½ ft. by 10	7 8	9½ ft. by 9½	10 4
7 ft. by 7	5 8	9½ ft. by 12	13 0
7 ft. by 8	6 6	10½ ft. by 10	11 4

DIAMOND PATTERN.

	Each Rs. as.		Each Rs. as
5½ ft. by 5½	2 12	7 ft. by 7	4 4
6 ft. by 6	3 4	7½ ft. by 7½	4 12
6½ ft. by 6½	3 12	7 ft. by 9	5 12
6 ft. by 8	4 6	7½ ft. by 10	6 6
6½ ft. by 8	4 10		

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK.	per doz. Rs. as.	DIAMOND.	per doz. Rs. as.
24 in. sqr.	5 8	24 in. sqr.	4 12

TOWELS.

	per doz. Rs. as.		per doz. Rs. as.
32 in. by 32	7 8	32 in. by 54	12 8
34 in. by 45	11 4	34 in. by 54	13 8

FOR CASH ONLY.

COUNTERPANES FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS, TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
SHIKAR CLOTH.
SAMPLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT,
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,690
Do. 1872	£816,883

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One years.	
	With Profits. Rs. a.	Without Profits. Rs. a.	One years. Rs. a.	Seven years. Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin ,,	4,271,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ,,	,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, £5,00,000.

The Fund of £159,966—held on 31st Dec. 1876, by Trustees in special trust to protect Policies is made up as follows:—

The Life Fund, Government Securities	£108,886
The Guarantee Fund, Ditto.	51,080
	£159,966

THE LIFE FUND SECURITIES for INDIA are held by the Official Trustees of India, the Company having no control over the Fund. The receipts of the Trustees for the Securities are regularly filed in the Company's Office for inspection, besides being published at the end of each year, or assurers can refer to the Trustees themselves.

The absence of all "Secrecy" in respect of the disposal of Assurers Premium, as Evinced by above method, is a conspicuous item in the system.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Rampart Row.
Calcutta Office: 6, Old Court House Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
DECLARATION OF BONUS.
INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1869.

HEAD OFFICE:—MEERUT. | BRANCH OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ONLY.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY TRANSACTED.

The Company's Affairs are ANNUALLY *Investigated by an* INDEPENDENT *Actuary.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ASCERTAINED SURPLUS IS MADE EVERY FIVE YEARS.

POLICY-HOLDERS CAN APPOINT AN AUDITOR.

THE PROFITS ARE NOT ANTICIPATED.

THE BUSINESS of the Company embraces LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, and PENSIONS. THE PREMIUMS for Assurances, either with or without PARTICIPATION in PROFITS, are *as low as is consistent with perfect safety* to the Assured, having recently been revised by Mr. WILLIAMS, one of the most experienced and leading Actuaries in England. THE SUBSCRIPTIONS for PENSION are 10 per cent. *lower* for Widows' Pensions than the reduced rates of the Uncovenanted Service Fund. THE CLAIMS paid exceed Rs. 1,50,000. THE DIRECTORS have, acting on the advice of their Actuary, J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., PRESIDENT, INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, agreed to divide NINE-TENTHS (or 90 per cent.) of the PROFITS to PARTICIPATING POLICY-HOLDERS every FIVE YEARS by REDUCING their ANNUAL PREMIUMS. *New Entrants* participating at each *Division. The Directors anticipate the above mode of dividing Profits will bring down the cost of Life Assurance (with perfect safety) to the lowest possible point.* NO BETTER PLAN OF DIVIDING PROFITS CAN BE OBTAINED.

FIRST DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1874.

THE FIRST QUINQUENNIAL INVESTIGATION took place as at 31st December 1874. Of the ASCERTAINED SURPLUS 26 and ½ per cent. is recommended by the Actuary to be carried forward as a Reserve for future contingencies. Participating Policy-Holders, who have paid Premiums for five complete years to 31st December 1874, will be entitled to a gross reduction of FORTY PER CENT. from each Premium paid during the 5 years ending December, 1879, and Policies of a more recent date share in proportion.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE OF REDUCTION OF PREMIUM.

Date.	Amount of Policy.	Original Premium.	Reduced Premiums for 5 years to 1879.	Reduction.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. A. P. [cent.
1870 February	1000	44 8 0	26 11 2	17 12 10=40 per
1871 May	1000	70 5 0	47 13 0	22 8 0=32 ,,
1872 March	1000	41 1 0	31 3 5	9 13 7=24 ,,

Policy-Holders, who had paid Two and One year's premium during 1874, will be entitled to a reduction of 24 per cent. on the payment of the 4th Annual Premium to continue during the Quinquennium ending 1879.

Extracts from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September, 1875:—"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company, a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

IMPORTANT TO NEW ENTRANTS.

The mode of apportioning profits adopted by this Office is at once *simple* and *equitable* in its operation, and is opposed to every form of the *Tontine System*, by which the greater part of the profits of many Offices, both Mutual and Proprietory, is appropriated by the older Members to the prejudice of NEW ENTRANTS. In this Office every Policy-Holder, however recent, has his fair share of Profits equally with the earliest Entrants.

For Forms of Proposal, Actuary's Report with Valuation Balance Sheet, and information, apply to the Company's Agents or Secretary.

D. LANCASTER,
Fellow of Institute of Actuaries,
Secretary.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY:—A. R. GORDON, Esq.,
5, Dean Lane, Fort.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E. C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co